

# The Avalanche

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BY  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 44.

## ON FOURTH OF MARCH

### M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION TO SURPASS ALL OTHERS

The Inaugural Ceremonies to Blaze with Splendor—In the Grand Parade There Will Be 60,000 Men, Including Ex-Confederates, Under Gen. Porter.

The Inauguration.

Washington correspondence:

**T**HE inauguration of President McKinley will be the most elaborate and splendid affair of its kind ever witnessed. Money and effort are not lacking in the preparations now under way and in all the ceremonies. In the street pageant and at the hall there will be evident a finer sense of the artistic and a more intelligent regard for the comfort of the participants than has characterized the lavishly conceived and often crudely and uncomfortably executed inaugurations of the past. The executive committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies of 1897 is composed of men who thoroughly grasp the difficulties of the situation that confronts them and who are endeavoring to cope with them in a manner that will make the inauguration of Mr. McKinley the grandest and at the same time the most perfect from the standpoint of good sense and good taste that has ever been witnessed in this country. At the head of this committee is Charles J. Bell.

Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, will be the grand marshal of the parade. He is perhaps the most successful organizer of military parades in the country, the latest example of his genius in this direction being his management of the great sound money parade in New York. On this occasion he succeeded in marching 125,000 men over the entire route, according to arrangements, the rear files reaching the end of the route only seven minutes behind schedule time. Gen. Porter has the able assistance of Col. Corbin, who had general charge of the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of President Garfield and was adjutant general of the last two inaugural parades.

At Gen. Porter's suggestion it has been decided to condense the exercises at the capitol as much as possible, and the parade will start at once on the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony proper, and will proceed immediately to the end of the route, the usual interruption to allow the outgoing and incoming Presidents to lunch together being avoided. The parade will be discontinued this year at Washington circle, instead of the White House, as formerly, and Gen. Porter expects that the procession will be able to pass at the rate of 12,000 an hour. Twenty-five feet of foot will march in close column, and there will be no change in formation en route.

### Sixty Thousand Men in Line.

The first division of the procession will be divided into three brigades, the first to be composed of regular United States troops and the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the second of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the third of the National Guards of other States, headed by their Governors and their staffs, placed in the line in accordance with the date of their admission to the Union. The second division will be composed of civic organizations in the order of their establishment. It will be divided into two sub-sections, the first comprising uniformed clubs, the second ununiformed organizations. While it is proposed that the parade shall be of sufficient length and of a character that shall adequately represent all classes of Americans, military, naval and civilian, the committee on the parade are exercising the greatest discrimination in its composition. They have set a general limit of 60,000 men as the total number and be-

## OFFICIAL ESTIMATES ON WHEAT, CORN AND OATS

By H. A. Robinson, Government Statistician.

STATES.	Wheat, Final Estimates, Jan., 1897.		Corn, Month of December, 1896.		Oats, Month of December, 1896.	
	Acres	Product	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Product
Maine	7,700	170,040	14,780	64,860	146,747	5,809,880
New Hampshire	8,407	205,072	45,042	189,422	110,452	4,716,000
Massachusetts	42,920	1,585,660	5,648	300,682	54,804	2,056,558
Rhode Island	4,481	17,552,260	302,257	17,802,788	1,612,008	40,010,004
New York	866,876	6,340,003	229,585	1,525,328	106,480	3,620,490
Pennsylvania	1,011,851	17,785,200	1,311,826	62,444,000	1,103,021	38,000,000
Virginia	1,465,712	19,785,510	1,938,476	93,876,700	8,899	4,671,711
Maryland	458,457	7,878,760	6,004	10,083,628	88,008	2,440,092
151,652	6,724,818	1,770,604	38,087,080	480,043	849,250	2,054,767
North Carolina	140,868	9,987,002	1,758,490	15,781,374	286,018	2,954,703
Georgia	211,485	1,009,872	2,084,514	32,920,654	429,774	5,065,285
Florida	4,272	1,161,150	2,054,575	94,444,075	110,205	4,440,570
Mississippi	4,102	67,027	2,072,103	27,073,880	129,021	1,609,272
Louisiana	1,111	1,161,000	1,197,810	16,005,030	34,645	845,000
Texas	157,500	1,280,720	2,201,207	29,723,354	317,216	5,075,450
Tennessee	776,810	6,028,402	8,125,802	71,803,440	486,092	7,295,418
West Virginia	89,689	4,000,511	7,960,000	48,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ohio	2,422,224	31,800,010	2,024,441	1,000,000	500,751	10,515,381
Michigan	1,393,112	18,710,898	3,635,750	40,041,980	1,002,043	30,078,280
Total	84,018,840	127,084,347	81,037,150	9,853,875,800	27,585,868,707	346,404

arrangements for the reception and enjoyment of everyone who attends will be perfect. The dressing rooms will be provided with every necessity of the toilet, and 12,000 hat and cloak boxes will be in charge of a sufficient number of employees of the city postoffice." Seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five tickets were sold to the last inauguration ball, each ticket being represented by a guest. In addition to this immense gathering there were probably 1,500 attendants who were not included in the number of ticket buyers. This great host was handled without crushing or crowding of any serious

nuisance for the reception and enjoyment of everyone who attends will be perfect. The dressing rooms will be provided for Harriet Beecher Stowe of Connecticut, Mary Grew of Pennsylvania, Sarah Freedman Clark of Georgia, Hannah Tracy Cutler of Mississippi, Sarah B. Cooper of California, Dr. Caroline B. Winslow of Pennsylvania and Judge Merrick of Louisiana.

In the evening there was a reception tendered the delegates by the Des Moines women's clubs. But the main event was the formal welcome. The large audience room was packed from top to bottom and an overflow meeting was similarly attended. The first address of welcome was made by Gov. Drake. The response was by Miss Anthony. She met with a reception which almost overcame her. Following Miss Anthony, Mrs. Charlotte Peterson of California made an address on "Duty and Honor." Miss Anthony also addressed the overflow meeting.

### A THOUSAND A DAY

#### Is the Rate at Which Immigrants Are Coming Into This Country?

Present immigration to the United States amounts to nearly 1,000 a day. In the last fiscal year the total number of immigrants was 343,000 and the rate at which immigration is increasing makes likely a total for this fiscal year of about 365,000, or 1,000 a day; though, of course, immigration is larger in summer than in winter and varies according to the conditions of the times and climate.

The general impression is that the great bulk of immigrants to the United States find homes "in the great West," notably those from England, Wales, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The contrary is shown, however, by recent figures of the census.

The States into which immigrants go by preference are those on the Atlantic seaboard. Of 343,000 immigrants who landed in this country during the last fiscal year covered by the treasury report 127,000 meant to remain in New York State. Some 61,000 others had Pennsylvania for their destination, and 36,000 Massachusetts; so that these three States absorbed about two-thirds of the whole immigration to the United States. Minnesota, long a favorite home among the Scandinavian and German farmers arriving in the United States, got less than half as many as went to Connecticut. For North Dakota the number of immigrants was only 1,080; for South Dakota 313; for Nebraska, 1,043; for Kansas, 690; for Montana, 320; for Wyoming, 226; for Utah, 266, and for Idaho, 118.

On the other hand, nearly 3,500 immigrants found homes in Maryland, a State which has not been in previous years regarded as being more inducive to immigration. Indiana got 1,944 immigrants, Missouri 2,482; Kentucky 1,873; West Virginia 1,833; North Carolina 1,437; but the number that found homes in Florida was surprisingly large, 7,150. The explanation of this increase is to be found in the fact that consequent upon the hostilities in Cuba, there was an immigration of more than 4,000 Cuban immigrants from that country to the United States last year and a large number of them found homes in Florida. A considerable number of Cubans, too, went to Louisiana, the foreign immigration into which was 1,516. The immigration into Mississippi was 83.

Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary, declared in her report that she had received over 2,000 articles, published during the last year in nearly seven hundred papers, read by more than one million people in forty-five States. The national headquarters at Philadelphia did good work during last year. The expense was \$1,300. She recommended the removal of the headquarters to New York to co-operate with the national organization committee.

Susan B. Anthony's address was devoted largely to a statement of the work in California, which she regarded as very satisfactory. She said that the defeat in California is simply victory deferred, for the Legislature is sure to resubmit the amendment, and the women will be victorious in November, 1898. Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Montana are also likely to have a suffrage campaign, and the prospects for success are good. She urged a more thorough local organization for the education of voters.

Laura Clay of Kentucky spoke for that State, telling of satisfactory progress in the recognition of women upon State boards, and in the social legislation asked for by the women, with the prospect of success.

A report from Mrs. Annie L. Diggs of Kansas on "Campbell's Conditions" form out to be one of the sensations of the session. It was mostly devoted to scoring political policies. The convention emphasized its non-partisan policy by refusing to accept the report.

Mr. Henry B. Blodwell, in remembrance of his wife, the late Lucy Stone, submitted a report on presidential suffrage, declaring that not much progress had been made during the last year because of the exciting election. He advised all State associations to begin working with their respective Legislatures for the right of women to vote in presidential elections.

Mr. Upton gave her report as treasurer, showing the association out of debt and with good prospects.

Mrs. Colby of Nebraska reported a plan of work for committees, recommending standing committees, as follows: Congressional Legislation, Platform, Organization, Press, and Plan of Work. It was recommended that work should be pushed in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Iowa, and that it should be held back in other States.

Dickens' daughters before she died, had completed a book called "My Father as I Knew Him," which will be published soon.

Ordered to Vote for Silver.

The joint resolution in the Nebraska Legislature directing Senator John M. Thurston to vote for any measures favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted by a party vote.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## CHINA WANTS POWER

### HOPES TO SOON OWN A FIRST-CLASS NAVY.

Nine Vessels Already Ordered from Europe—Our Own Cruiser Brooklyn Narrowly Escapes Sinking—Smashes Forward Compartments.

#### Boeing a Powerful Fleet.

An outline of the plans of the Chinese Government in the direction of reconstruction and replacement of the navy destroyed and captured by the Japanese during the late war has reached the Navy Department through a report from Commander F. M. Barber (retired), who was invited to address the Chinese Taung-Li-Yenan, or imperial council, last fall upon the feasibility of securing ships in the United States. He was informed that China proposes to reconstruct her navy and become a first-class naval power in ten years. The Bay of Kia Chow, on the south side of Shantung promontory, is to be thoroughly dredged and fortified for a great naval depot and the arsenal at Kia Chow is to be reorganized and enlarged under French engineers so as to be capable of constructing modern vessels of war of all types. There is a new arsenal for the manufacture of small arms and ammunition now in progress of construction in the Shantung promontory. Nine vessels have already been ordered from Europe. Two of these are armoured cruisers of 4,000 tons and twenty-four knots speed from Armstrong's in England, time of construction eighteen months; three unarmored cruisers of 2,500 tons and twenty-three knots speed from the Vulcan Iron Works in Germany, time of construction eighteen months; and four torpedo-destroyers of 200 tons and thirty-two knots speed from the Shihuan Works at Elbing, Germany, time of construction thirteen months.

#### WEALTH IN OLD TIN CANS.

**Industry Started Near Denver Which Will Profit Smelters.** A new industry of interest to every large city has originated near Denver, and there is promise of extensive works being erected for disposing of old tin cans and other dislocated joints of domestic economy. At Idaho Springs some miners have discovered that they are able to accomplish with this refuse what has baffled science for years. The old cans are thrown into tanks designed to catch the flow from the pumps of the Chicago Belle mine. The water is highly impregnated with copper and gold, and much money has been wasted in chemical tests that would save the values. All failed, but the old can process proves a sure winner, for the first shipment made to the smelter last week gave a return that represented a profit to the owners far in excess of their most sanguine expectations. The cans gather the copper from the water in its passage from the pumps, and the gold is precipitated in large quantities in the interstices and jagged edges of the refuse material. When the accumulators have laid for a sufficient length of time, they are shipped to a smelter and reduced, the gold and copper being separated and the precious metal saved. The first shipment yielded at the rate of \$200 per ton, the copper alone running \$25.

#### BIG SHIP DAMAGED.

**Cruiser Brooklyn Strikes a Rock in the Delaware River.**

The United States cruiser Brooklyn, the latest pride of the navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaught of shot and shell, now lies almost totally helpless because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware River above Marcus Hook, Pa., on which she struck heavily Sunday afternoon. Her lower double compartments forward were completely stove in, and it was only by the nearest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. This would undoubtedly have been the result had not her inner compartments successfully withstood the shock. As it was, she was pulled clear of the rocks, and is now tied to the big stone breakers at Marcus Hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in mid-river. The big vessel is seriously damaged, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to go into active service. At present she is in no danger of further damage, being fully protected in the safe anchorage afforded by the ice breakers. How the accident occurred can only be established by a court of inquiry, and this Captain Cook of the Brooklyn has already asked for. There were two pilots aboard. In thirty-seven years Captain Cook has never before had an accident.

#### DONE BY THE WOMEN.

##### Work of the Suffragists in Convention at Des Moines.

At the session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at Des Moines, Iowa, the following officers were re-elected: President, Susan B. Anthony; vice-president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia. The question of enlarging the business committee by adding to it the chairman of the five standing committees was defeated by a vote of 35 to 19, and nearly all the other recommendations of the plan-of-work committee, read by Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, chairman, went the same way.

#### Gage in the Cabinet.

Lynnian J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, has been tendered and has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury in McKinley's cabinet.

#### Spanish Boats Sunk by Rebels.

A special dispatch from Key West reports another disaster to the Spaniards. Fifteen boats are said to have been sunk. 100 men are reported to have been killed or to be missing, and the number of wounded is put at seventy-five.

#### Bonns for an Iron Foundry.

At Viparaiso, Chile, the chamber of deputies has passed a bill providing for a guarantee of \$25,000 to my company which will establish an iron foundry on a large scale in the country.

#### Mother at White House.

The executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers, which will be held in Washington Feb. 17, 18 and 19, have arranged the program of exercises for that event. It includes a reception of the visitors by Mrs. Cleveland at the White House on the 17th.

#### Crew Was Half Frozen.

The little steamer Pennsylvania, while endeavoring to reach harbor in Green River, was sunk by the heavy ice about six miles above Evansville, Ind. The crew escaped to land half frozen. William Orr, the engineer of the boat, was drowned.

### IS SPREAD LIKE CHOLERA. Surgeon General Wyman Talks of the Plague of India.

Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, has been making a special study of the black death, or bubonic plague, now raging in India, the deadliest scourge that ever afflicted the earth. It has already been brought by infected seamen to Marseilles, France. In an interview he said: "In general the disease is spread in the same manner as cholera, except that the cholera germ must enter the intestinal tract, while the germ of the plague may attack any part of the human mechanism or be transmitted by even the slightest abrasion of the skin. While this germ is invisible and easily taken into the system, it is one of the most easily killed by disinfection. In the experiments now being carried on in the laboratory of the hospital service it has been found that but one pathogenic organism is as easily destroyed by formaldehyde gas as the plague bacillus, namely, the staphylococcus aureus. One per cent of quicklime will also destroy it. There are known to be two forms of the disease. One is the fulminating form called 'pestus major,' in which form the disease acts very quickly and is very fatal; the other, 'pestus minor,' in which the symptoms are mild, the patient not being confined to the bed; hence this class are called ambulant cases. The period for incubation for the acute cases appears to be pretty well fixed at under ten days, while in the ambulant cases the apparent period of incubation may be very much longer. In other words, ambulant cases may be afflicted for a period of ten or thirty days before the symptoms have developed which call attention to the disease. The acute form of the infection may cause mild attacks, while on the other hand the ambulant cases may cause the acute attacks. The ambulant case, therefore, is probably the most to be dreaded."

#### GERMANS ARE FOR PROTECTION.

##### Determined to Keep Foreigners Out of Home Markets.

It is money thrown away for our business men seeking foreign markets to load up the United States consuls with pamphlets and circulars and price lists. So says United States Consul Bartholomew, at Mayence, Germany, in a report to the State Department, in the course of which he offers some advice to importers as to the best means of getting their goods into the German markets. He says, however, that whether or not Germany will permit them to hold their trade once it is obtained, is a serious and vital question. That the Germans will throw all kinds of obstacles in the way there is not the slightest question. They will commence by raising the tariff, and if that does not suffice they will adopt other methods. Says the consul: "The Germans are for Germany, and Germany is for Germans. Protection for home products is their watchword. They are not perfectly willing to spread out in every country in the world with their products, but they want none here but their own. They want our dollar—silver or gold—but they do not want us to have any of theirs."

#### ISSUES RULES FOR CONSULS.

##### State Department Publishes Set of Revised Regulations.

The State Department has just begun the issue of a revised set of regulations for United States consuls, which was prepared by Frank Partridge, formerly solicitor of the State Department, under special appointment by the Secretary of State. The most important changes in the rules are those doing away with the necessity for verifying oaths of exporters to invoices, which have been a source of great vexation to business men for years, and have served no useful purpose save to swell the fees of the consuls. Also in the case of notarial fees, the rules have been amended so as to make these uniform and on the scale of fees fixed by law for the owners far in excess of their most sanguine expectations. The cans gather the copper from the water in its passage from the pumps, and the gold is precipitated in large quantities in the interstices and jagged edges of the refuse material. When the accumulators have laid for a sufficient length of time, they are shipped to a smelter and reduced, the gold and copper being separated and the precious metal saved. The first shipment yielded at the rate of \$200 per ton, the copper alone running \$25.

#### MACHINES THAT MILK COWS.

##### Iowa's Dairy King Buys Two of Them and Will Move to Texas.

Hiram C. Wheeler, who was Republican nominee for Governor of Iowa in 1891 and defeated by Horace Boies, has sold his farm of over 4,000 acres in Sac County and will move to Texas. He has purchased more than 7,000 acres of land fifty miles northeast of Galveston, and proposes to establish the largest dairy in the world. He has purchased two of the famous Cushman milking machines, capable of milking 200 cows each, at one time, similar to the one successfully used on his Iowa farm for over a year, and announces that he will deliver milk to Galveston people as promptly as if the dairy was located only a mile from the city. Mr. Wheeler has shipped a car of machinery to the new farm, and expects to take personal charge of affairs at once.

#### GET BACK SECURITIES.

##### Union Pacific Railroad to Receive \$125,000 New Tied Up.

A decision handed down by Judge Cox of the United States Circuit Court at New York restores to the Union Pacific Railroad Company securities worth \$125,000, which have been tied up ever since the failure of the firm of Field, Lindley, Welch & Co., in 1891. The securities were deposited by the Union Pacific Railroad Company with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to obtain the release of bonds of its own sum of the face value of \$1,163,000, which had been hypothecated by Field, Lindley, Welch & Co., and were held as security against possible suits.

#### Friaco Heathens Excited.

San Francisco Chinatown is in a turmoil. Little Pete's violent death, the feuds and animosities which led up to it and the consequences, results vaguely conjectured but distinctly feared, have caused a condition of affairs which the authorities describe as the worst they ever saw there. An extra detail of police patrols the streets and alleys with the vigilance that attaches to recognized danger.

#### Babes Burned to Death.

At Linton, Ind., fire destroyed one of the Linton Coal Company's houses, together with everything belonging to the family. Two children, aged respectively 1 and 3 years, who had been left alone in the house by the mother, were burned to death.

#### WICHITA BANK GOES UNDER.

##### The First National Bank of Olympia, Wash., has failed, owing \$100,000, with assets of \$220,000.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74¢ to 75¢; corn, No. 2, 21¢ to 23¢; oats, No. 2, 15¢ to 16¢; rye, No. 2, 33¢ to 35¢; butter, choice creamy, 19¢ to 21¢; eggs, fresh, 2¢ to 18¢; potatoes, per bushel, 20¢ to 30¢; broomcorn, common green to 35¢; brush, 24¢ to 26¢ per pound.

#### CATTLE.

##### Countries. Total. Av. price.

United States . . . . . 146,985 5.13

South America . . . . . 42,792 4.26

Canada . . . . . 26,873 4.74

Totals . . . . . 216,650

#### SHEEP.

##### Countries. Total. Av. price.

United States . . . . . 19,537 5.21

South America . . . . . 234,028 5.36

Canada . . . . . 36,253 5.20

Totals . . . . . 280,800

#### CONTINUOUSLY throughout the year United States cattle have commanded the highest prices. The difference between the United States and South American beef has been uniformly in favor of our own animals. The Canadian cattle attained a parity of price with cattle from the United States six times during the year. On one occasion, Aug. 13, they held the first place. During the greater part of the year the lower prices received for cattle from the United States exceeded the prices for cattle from either Canada or South America. Indeed, as compared with South American cattle, the lowest prices received for cattle from the United States were considerably higher than the highest price for South American cattle.

In the case of sheep, the first place is held by South America, while animals from the United States and Canada run about even, with a slight difference in favor of the former.

#### REFUGEES MAY SURVIVE.

Advices received in London from Australia direct attention to a somewhat knotty point which the colonial governments have been called upon to settle. Some time ago, with the object of putting a stop to Chinese and Japanese immigration, a "colored races restriction statute" was enacted, and the question has now arisen as to whether the law affects the Syrian and Armenian refugees from the Turkish empire, who have turned their steps in the direction of the antipodes. The ecclesiastical authorities on being appealed to argued in favor of the admission of the exiles, whereas the secular officials take the opposite view, and apparently have made up their minds to render the permission for a stranger to set foot upon Australian territory dependent upon his complexion.

#### BANKS WILL SUPPLY CURRENCY.

Comptroller Eekels of the Treasury Department Thursday gave his views upon the financial condition of the country to the House Committee on Banking and

Currency. While there was no doubt of the necessity for changes in the government financial system, Mr. Eekels said, the public was disposed to attribute too much of the existing troubles to the lack of monetary legislation. Overtrading, over-production and extravagance in private and public expenditures, partly induced by speculation, were largely responsible for the country's business difficulties. The day had passed when the volume of money was its most important factor. Improved facilities for transportation and methods of exchange had lessened the importance of a large volume. Improved credit was more important. The first essential in this country was the stability of public credit. The apparent reluctance of the people of the United States to redeem their public obligations was the chief cause of distrust. The current redemption of the demand obligations of the government was the chief problem of the treasury. The funding and cancellation of these obligations, so that the maintenance of a gold reserve would be no longer necessary, was the most desirable policy; whether it was the most practical one was the question. So far as the conduct of the currency was concerned, Mr. Eekels did not think it would follow simple refunding of the greenbacks provided credit was reasonably stable. Banks

### MICHIGAN MATTERS.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Pontiac Boy Drowned—Muskegon's Mayor Stirs Up the Council—Narrow Escape from Death of a Deputy Sheriff.

#### Drowned While Skating.

Ned Phelps, the 10-year-old son of Edwin Phelps, who resides two miles from Pontiac, and Fred Rodenbeck, aged 19 years, a neighboring companion, broke through the ice while skating together and Rodenbeck was drowned. The boys were skating on a lake near the Phelps home, and both were holding a stick when they skated upon some thin ice which covered the inlet, and both went down. Despite his youth, Phelps, who is not a good swimmer, worked heroically to assist his companion to escape. Rodenbeck went under and came to the surface only once. By the use of his mittens, which he allowed to freeze to the ice until he could drown himself along, young Phelps crawled out and gave the alarm. The water was about twenty-five feet deep and the body was recovered. The drowning man was spending the winter with an uncle on a neighboring farm. His parents reside near Royal Oak.

#### Saved by His Prisoner.

A short time ago at Flint a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of a man named Hill, who was charged with running away and disposing of some chattel mortgaged property. The warrant was given to William D. Bailey, a deputy sheriff. After diligent search, the officer located his man at Vassar, Mich. He at once proceeded to that city and soon had his man under arrest. It was after dark and the officer and his prisoner were wading through the way to the depot to take the train for Flint. They traveled along on the railroad track against a heavy head wind. The officer had a heavy muffler about his neck and ears and did not hear the noise of a passenger train close in their wake. The prisoner heard the scream of the iron whistle and was horrified to turn and see the train close upon him. Instead of jumping aside and letting the cars run over the deputy sheriff, he grasped the officer by the shoulder and they both rolled in the ditch together. At first the officer thought the prisoner had made an attack upon him, but in a moment he saw the real cause when a passenger train sped by at a breakneck pace and fully realized the close call. He thanked his benefactor for saving his life, bade him return to his family and home and to come to Flint when he saw him again. The man put on an appearance, paid up the chattel mortgage bill and was again thanked by the officer for having saved his life.

#### The Cold Wave.

Saturday night there came sweeping down from the Northwest the most bitter cold blast ever recorded by the weather bureau. In sections of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin the mercury dropped 60 degrees within twelve hours. Chicago experienced a temperature 20 degrees below zero. In the country districts and villages, where the people had not much to do except get in shelter and keep warm, there was not much suffering. But in all large cities, where there is always an element of impoverished people, the suffering was intense. Police stations, churches, public buildings and depots, were besieged by miserable beings who were not only perishing from cold, but starving. In Chicago the Mayor issued a proclamation, calling upon all who were able to give relief. The usual avenues through which aid extended were overworked. It is estimated that 300,000 people were aided. Many of them had never before been compelled to ask help. And thousands more who were in dire need were prevented by pride from making an appeal.

#### Call for Economy.

Major of Muskegon submitted a message to the Council demanding an immediate putting-into-effect of measures in the direction of economy, and called upon the Council, Board of Public Works and Board of Education to aid him. He said the city was being run up on old flush lines, and the hour had come to call a halt. The resignation of ex-Mayor William Leahy, from the Board of Public Works was accepted and Charles L. Gunn, for many years assistant treasurer of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Co., unanimously confirmed. Gunn is a Democrat, succeeds a Democrat and is given his office by a Republican and is likely to be followed by similar ones from all the companies of the State.

#### Lyman L. Benson of Kalamazoo, who

was stricken with apoplexy last week, Tuesday afternoon, aged 77 years, never regaining consciousness. He came to Michigan from his native State, Vermont, in 1833, and eleven years later engaged with W. G. Patterson in the stagecoach business. He went to St. Paul and took charge of the same business in 1850, where he remained twenty years. A few years ago his ventilating apparatus attracted considerable attention from the authorities at Washington as a means of ventilating the capitol building. It also attracted attention in foreign countries.

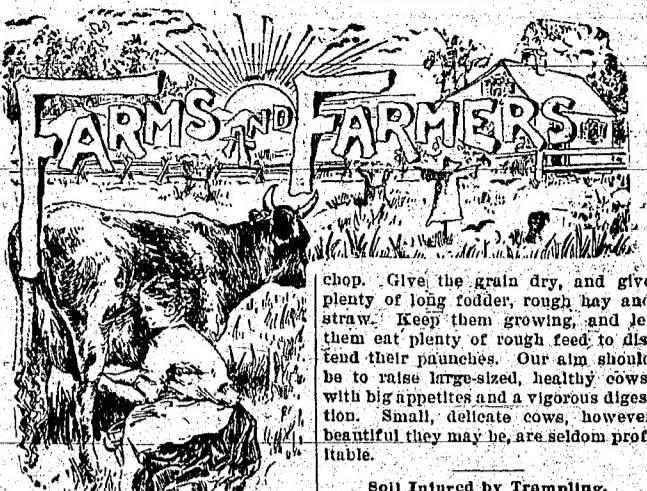
#### Short State Items.

A number of buyers of elm logs are on hand in Benzie County and the price of the logs is going up in consequence of the demand.

Maggie Hesse, of Muskegon, ran against a door with a croquet mallet in her hand and it entered her side, penetrating the skin enclosing the heart.

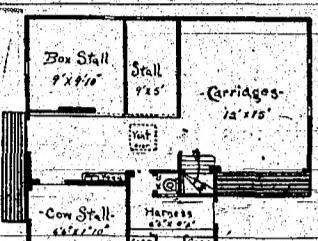
The father is almost distract over his loss and it is feared he will lose his mind.

A new swindle is being worked in a number of Michigan cities



#### A Small Stable.

The design shown in the accompanying perspective and plan is furnished by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, of New York, and is intended to cost, without



#### GROUND PLAN.

stall fittings or water service, \$900. The building is 28 feet wide, 23 feet 6 inches deep. First story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches to collar boards. Foundation, brick; first story, second story, gables and roof shingles. Interior walls and ceiling of first story are celled with narrow tongued and grooved North Carolina pine boarding; side walls being celled vertically. First story floor, two-inch spruce plank; loft floor, North Carolina pine. Trim in first story and man's room, North Carolina pine. All interior wood-work of first story and man's room finished in hard oil varnish. The walls and ceiling in man's room are plastered two coats; second coat hard white finish. Trim, including cornices, casings, etc., dark green. Shingles on side walls and roof left natural for weather stain. Galvanized iron feed bin and hay drop in loft. Harness case enclosed by glazed doors with drawers underneath. Large sliding

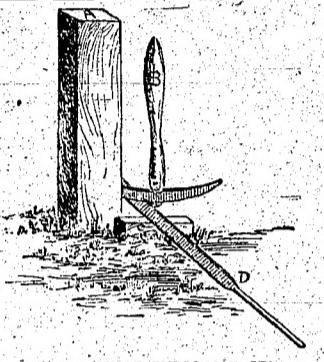
shop. Give the grain dry, and give plenty of long fodder, rough hay and straw. Keep them growing, and let them eat plenty of rough feed to sustain their paunches. Our aim should be to raise large-sized, healthy cows, with big appetites and a vigorous digestion. Small, delicate cows, however beautiful they may be, are seldom profitable.

#### Soil Injured by Trampling.

There is no time of year when injury may not be done to soil by having stock run over it. But there is greater danger of this in moist, open weather in winter than at any other time in the year. There is nothing for stock to get at this season by roaming over the fields, even if they are bare of snow. The poaching which pasture and meadow-lands get by being trampled in late fall or open spells during the winter destroys much grass. It is not much if any better when the field has to be plowed in spring. The soil will turn up full of clods made by the poaching, and it will take a great deal of extra cultivation to make the plowed surface into a seed bed fit for any hood crop.

#### Removing Posts Made Easy.

The illustration below is almost self-explanatory, but a scheme that but seldom occurs to a person who wishes to move posts. One man drives the pick,



#### EASY WAY OF PULLING POSTS.

B, into the post. A, and braces against the crowbar, D, which is worked over the fulcrum, C, by his companion—Farm and Home.

#### Begin with Good Stock.

Most of those who begin farming buy more land than they can pay for, because a part payment on land leaves good security for the balance. Then they find innumerable expenses in purchasing tools and stock to begin operations. The temptation always is to economize in the stock, thinking that it is easy to breed up. Sometimes this is done, but more often the economy in not buying the best stock dooms the farmer to the same labor and expense in caring for it, while it is, when grown, not worth half or a quarter what it would have been if he had begun right at first.

#### New Way to Kill Potato Bugs.

Application of poison to the seed potato is the latest scheme for killing the bugs. A potato is cut into four parts; dip them into a solution of paris green and bellflower, and place the pieces over every alternate hill soon after the potato plants have gotten well started. Then beetle will; it is claimed, always leave the tops for the potato, and hence will not live to produce eggs.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### Valuable Horses.

On the last day of a horse fair recently, some very queer-looking horses were still left unsold. A buyer purchased one, after much bargaining, for \$13, and then asked the owner if he would not return the odd dollar just for luck; whereupon, the owner refused, but added: "Here, I won't be hard; take another horse, instead!"

#### Pigmy Swine.

The smallest known species of pig is the pigmy swine of Australia. They are exactly like their larger brethren in every particular, except size, being not larger than a good-sized house rat.

#### Horticultural Notes.

A superfluous branch is a needless drain upon the resources of a tree.

In pruning the grape, allow five canes or vines to each post; cutting back every year.

Burn all the wood cut out of black and red raspberries, etc., to destroy the eggs of insects.

All apples keep best in a temperature slightly near freezing, and particularly in an even temperature.

Put up a number of small boxes in the trees in the orchard especially for the martins and wrens.

In all pruning it is safer to err on the side of pruning too little than to run the risk of pruning too much.

A garden can hardly be too rich, especially if proper care is taken in planning the work so as to keep the ground occupied.

All stone fruits, such as the cherry and plum, should be grafted before the sap leaves, otherwise success is more than doubtful.

The long growth of raspberries and blackberries should be shortened one-third or more if the growth was unchecked during the summer.

It is claimed that with the peach a Southern slope will yield earlier, richer and better flavored fruit, but there is an increased risk of loss from late frosts.

In so dry a region as Central Australia frogs are found in fair numbers, creeks and claypans "swarming" with them. As the waters dry up the frogs disappear in their burrows, remaining till the rains come again. "Certain species of them," says Spencer, "gorge themselves with water before they go into their retreats, and in times of drought the natives dig them out and obtain enough water from their bodies to satisfy their thirst."

**Calves and Young Stock.**

They thrive best when given plenty of exercise. Keep the calves and yearlings separate. Give each calf daily one quart of oat chaff and one quart of milfeed. Yearlings should have two quarts of milfeed and one quart of oat

#### THREE AMERICAN-BORN BEAUTIES.



LADY ARTHUR-BUTLER,  
nee Stager.

#### TALE OF TWO WORLDS

##### RECALLED BY ACTION OF GOV. PINGREE.

**Pardons Four Men Unjustly Convicted of the Murder of Albert Molitor, "King of Presque Isle," and Son of the King of Wurtemburg.**

##### Reads Like a Romance.

Another chapter in one of the most famous criminal cases in the history of Michigan was written by Gov. Pingree Thursday when he attached his signature to the pardons of August Gross, Carl Fuhrmann, Henry Jacobs and Carl Voegler, who were serving life sentences in Jackson prison for the murder of Albert Molitor, at Rogers City, Presque Isle County, in August, 1873.

Molitor was known as the "King of Presque Isle." He came to Rogers City when the county was a wilderness and established himself as a lumberman and storekeeper. Through his efforts a colony came from the old country and settled themselves there. Being a man of rare education and great natural abilities Molitor became the leader and actual ruler of the country. He was despotic in his methods, having himself elected to the principal county and township offices, and handling the funds at his pleasure. It was alleged that through his commanding influence as a member of the County Board, he would secure the levying of taxes for all manner of improvements and then pocket most of the money, expending but a small part of the amount raised and giving no account of the balance. Finally he came to be the most hated man in the county.

##### Conspired to Kill Him.

When patience was exhausted 200 of Molitor's neighbors and victims held a secret meeting and entered into a conspiracy to take his life. Each participant took an oath of secrecy, and it was further vowed that if any one revealed the secret the others should swear the crime upon the victim.

Subsequently twenty of the conspirators met one night in August, 1873, and went to Molitor's store. Surrounding the building, they shot through the windows, mortally wounding both Molitor and his clerk, Edward Sullivan.

Molitor was so ardently hated by the community that practically no attempt was made to bring the murderers to justice. It was not until nearly twenty years later that William Reape, one of the conspirators, spurred by his conscience, made a confession, implicating himself, the convicts above-named, Stephen Reiger, Herman Evert, Andrew Banks, August Baragon and others now dead. On his confession the arrests were made. The trial of Grossman at Alpena in January, 1883, attracted widespread attention. The people's case was conducted by Attorney General Ellis, and the prisoners were ably defended. On the testimony of Reape, Grossman was convicted, and several months later the conviction of Jacobs, Voegler and Fuhrmann followed. Reiger was subsequently tried but Reape refused to testify, and he was acquitted.

The accused strenuously denied their guilt. Although admitting their connection with the original conspiracy, they denied having been present on the night of the murder. During the years intervening between the crime and the arrest the convicts lived honest, upright lives and were highly respected in the community. After they had been in prison a year or more Reape made another confession wholly exonerating them from any participation in the actual crime, and the careful investigation made by the pardon board convinced the members that the men were innocent. The result was that a unanimous recommendation to that effect was made to the Governor.

The report of the pardon board severely reflected on the conduct of Attorney General Ellis, who is accused of knowingly introducing a false certificate of birth of one of Grossman's children in order to impeach his testimony.

Reape, having confessed, participated in the killing, had nothing to hope for from his recent confession, and will spend the rest of his life in prison. Fuhrmann is now 73 years old, Jacobs 60, Grossman 54 and Voegler 51.

Gov. Pingree went to Jackson Thursday afternoon, and after interviewing each convict handed him his pardon.

##### Are They Worse Off?

The Chinaman regards the cramped condition of his woman kind as a certificate of aristocratic idleness and a safeguard against dangerous excursions, and for this reason it is feared that the efforts of Englishwomen to prevent the inadvisable of their Chinese sisters will fail.

The Celestial male person evidently considers the wish to have natural feet a sign of New Womanism and revolt; moreover, he displays much ingenuity and seems disposed to fight the reforming Englishwoman with their own weapons.

One of them has written to the papers on the subject, and this is what he is unkind enough to say:

"Whatever may be the demerits of the custom of binding the feet to make them small, it is certainly less injurious than some of your European practices. I have heard of people who have met their deaths by wrist-tightening, but not by foot binding."

##### The Pneumatic Tube.

The pneumatic tube system for carrying small parcels and small packages is to be laid down in Boston. The system has been in use in European cities for the last fifty years, but the majority of the tubes are only three inches in diameter. The Boston system will have eight-inch tubes.

##### Golden Hair.

Many fond mammae are anxious to keep their children's hair from turning dark. The hair grows darker at the roots because the supply of coloring pigments is greater at the roots and the cells are more numerous. For this reason the hair of children rapidly darkens if kept closely cut; frequent washing and shampooing will retard the darkening process. No external applications should be used, because all such are of the nature of a bleach.

##### Reflections of a Bachelor.

It's never her real secrets that a woman puts down in her diary.

Some girls can't talk to you an hour without asking you if you don't think it's so silly to be romantic.

When a man takes his sister out he always acts as though he wanted everybody to know she wasn't his best girl.

When some women get to heaven they will pick out extra big wings so they can fly away from the men angels.

No matter how sweet a woman can appear at a 5 o'clock tea, her husband could generally make you guess again.

#### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

There will soon be introduced in the Legislature a bill which aims to increase the revenue of the State at the expense of the brewers. The purpose is to have a stamp tax of 50 cents per barrel on all beer brewed in the State. The United States now levies a tax of 32 cents per barrel and its Michigan revenues last year aggregated about \$850,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed tax would yield the State more than \$400,000 annually. The internal office records show that notwithstanding the continued business depression the sale of beer stamps in Michigan has steadily increased during the past four years, and the friends of the bill urge that its enactment would furnish the State with a constantly increasing revenue. Another bill to be introduced will require every taxpayer to furnish the Assessor a statement on oath covering every item of taxable property owned by him, and also the fact that he has put none of his property out of his hands or covered it up for the purpose of avoiding taxation. A term in State prison will be the penalty for falsifying as to any detail of the statement. It is proposed to amend the banking law by making directors of insolvent banks liable to the full amount of liabilities in any event and also subject to punishment for felony unless they can convince a jury that the insolvency was due to no fault of theirs. The purpose is to stop the practice of having directors give the affairs of banks no attention.

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At a special session Tuesday evening the House by a unanimous vote adopted resolutions favoring the recognition of Cuba. Speeches supporting the resolutions were made by several prominent members. Among the important bills was one by Representative January to amend the banking laws so that State banks can make no regulation that will place savings depositors on a different footing from commercial depositors. At present if the name of a commercial depositor is forged to a check and the money obtained thereon the bank loses, but if the book or a savings depositor is stolen and the thief by presenting it and forcing the owner's name receives the deposit the latter is the loser. The bill also provides that interest shall be paid on savings deposits from the date of the deposit, thus doing away with the rule that deposits made after the 5th day of any month shall not commence to draw interest until the 1st day of the month following. Fine, stockholders are made liable for all the indebtedness the same as copartners.

New bills noticed. Wednesday provide a tax of 1 per cent on the net income of corporations and on personal incomes in excess of \$750; an inheritance tax of 1 per cent; a special tax on the refined products of mines of every description; for the examination and supervision of private banks by the State banking department, and making the agreement of nine jurors sufficient to decide civil cases.

For several days there was no quorum in the Senate, many of the members being off on a junketing expedition. Thursday was no exception. The House met, but could transact no business because of members being held up in the Senate. The anti-convict contract labor bill which has been prepared by the State Federation of Labor has made its appearance. It prohibits all contracts, prevents the use of any machinery except that propelled by foot or hand, provides that the number of convicts at any trade shall not exceed one-twentieth the number of free citizens of the State employed in the same trade, unless it be making supplies for State institutions, and provides that the convicts may be delivered in gangs of twenty to counties for work on the highway. The labor men were particularly active Friday, noticing bills requiring that all convicts made goods offered for sale be branded, that employees be paid in cash only, the object being to do away with store orders, etc., and making legal holidays of all general election days for the purpose of rendering it impossible for employers to keep their men at work on penalty of losing their employment in order to disfranchise them. Graveyard and juvenile insurance is given a blow in a bill prohibiting the insuring of lives of persons under 17 and over 65 years of age. Bills providing for the payment of a bounty of \$22 for wolves, \$5 for lynx and \$3 for wildcats, requiring adulterated baking powder to be so branded, and providing a severe penalty for school officers who refuse to comply with the law requiring that each school in the State be supplied with an American flag have been offered.

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Gov. Pingree went to Jackson Thursday afternoon, and after interviewing each convict handed him his pardon.

The investigation of the pardon board revealed the fact that Molitor was reported to be the natural son of the king of Wurtemburg, and one of the maid-servants.

He was an engineer in charge of the fortifications, and for selling the plans to the French Government a price was put on his head, and he was forced to flee the country. While being pursued in his own country a woman hid him between the mattresses of a bed, and kept him concealed there for two days, during which time the officers searched her house several times. She followed him to this country, but he deserted her and her child. She obtained a judgment of \$10,000 against him, but never was able to collect it.

At one time during his career in Presque Isle he refused to surrender the books of the county treasurer's office to his successor, and on that occasion came near being lynched. A committee waited upon him, tied a rope around his neck and led him to the road, where the rope was thrown over a limb. Here they kept him all day, but he never qualified, sending for his dinner and eating it with the rope around his neck. Finally, the courage of the would-be lynchers failed, and they released him. Molitor's career was a series of sensations from his birth to his death.

And during the next fifteen minutes people passing the establishment got the idea that a cage of wild animals or a wild pony had broken loose inside the place. But this was a mistake. It was only the proprietor explaining the sliding scale of prices more fully to the new clerk.—New York Herald.

**He Made a Sale.**

Druggist (to new clerk)—I am going out now, James, and I hope you will be careful while I am gone. You may throw off forty per cent. from the regular prices if a customer stands out and won't drop a cent below that. The business won't stand it.

New Clerk (gleefully, upon return of his employer half an hour later)—I had only one customer while you were out Mr. Spills, but I stuck him nicely. He was after postage stamps and he wanted to know if we allowed any discount in selling what we have.

Druuggist (breaking in excitedly)—Great Moses! You didn't throw off forty per cent. on postage stamps, did you?

New Clerk (calmly)—Oh! no. I said you 15 per cent. on them. I told him he could have them for 75 cents on the dollar, and the great gump that he was never tired to beat me down another cent—just yanked out his pocket book and took all we had—yes, sir, every stamp in the place, a clean \$40 worth, at that figure. And—er—what's the matter, Mr. Spills? Hain't having a fit?

And during the next fifteen minutes people passing the establishment got the idea that a cage of wild animals or a wild pony had broken loose inside the place. But this was a mistake. It was only the proprietor explaining the sliding scale of prices more fully to the new clerk.—New York Herald.

**An Imperial Holiday.**

The German Emperor is popular with the boys of his realm. Having boys himself, very likely he understands their nature, and is generally able to do the thing which pleases them.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray  
Mi., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platform, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.

DEXTER M. FERRY,  
Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.  
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

### Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Detroit, February 23d, 1897. Also to nominate a Commissioner of Schools for Crawford County, and to attend to any other business that may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Ball.	2	Frederic.	2
Blaine.	2	Grove.	2
Beaver Creek.	3	Grayling.	17
Center Plains.	3	Maple Forest.	3
South Branch.	2		

R. D. CONNINE, CHAIRMAN.  
JOHN STALEY, Sec.

The American flag will not be hauled down anywhere while McKinley is President and Sherman is Secretary of State.—Globe Dem.

The Treasury deficiency to date for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, '96, as shown by the official records, is \$44,970,458.

Teller does not like the selection of Sherman for Secretary of State; but Sherman can get even with him by not liking the re-election of Teller to the Senate.—Globe Dem.

Bryan says he is afraid unscrupulous publishers will try to pirate his book. Evidently the conceit was not knocked out of Bryan when he hit the earth last November.—Cleveland Leader.

If the Legislature shall frame a law that will keep Populists from voting at republican primaries, there will be much joy in Michigan when the next gubernatorial campaign draws near.—Bay City Tribune.

"What's become of Hokus Smith—Georgia's hocus-pocus? Was he only a Hoax myth, Hunted up to joke us?" —N. Y. Press.

The assessed valuation of Boston this year is \$975,665,514, and the average yearly increase is found to be over \$17,000,000. These dollars are of the 100c variety, and nobody can show how it will pay to make them worth less.—Globe Dem.

It is a significant fact that nearly every Governor's message this year contains a strong recommendation in favor of a law to suppress the trusts. Those nefarious combinations have made themselves obnoxious in all of the States, and they will have to go.—Globe Dem.

The sugar beet is to be tested this season in New York, and experienced horticulturists say there is no doubt that it can be grown there successfully. In a few years a sugar belt will probably extend from one ocean to the other, and the vast sum now sent abroad annually for sugar, will eventually be kept at home.—Globe Democrat.

The Detroit News argues that sugar beet culture in the United States is only an experiment. It is such a successful experiment that if the pesky democrats had not removed the bounty we would be exporting instead of importing sugar to day.—Bay City Tribune.

It will be a great honor to Attorney General Harmon if he is able to make a final wind-up of the annoying business relating to the Union Pacific Railroad. A fair compromise and the question removed from the courts is better for all the parties in interest, and for the public at large.—Inter-Ocean.

One of the results of a Greater New York will be the wiping out of fifty-four postmasterships, most of which pay a good salary. Probably more men will be needed, to handle the mails in the same territory, but many towns and villages will miss their old-time political dignitary.

In the last message of President Harrison, he said: "Forty million five hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars has been paid upon the public debt." The incoming administration will likely renew business in that line.—Inter-Ocean.

### Stomach Not Just Right.

Hero is what will cure it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsi, a palatable certain remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels. For sale—in 10 bottles (10 doses 10c) and in 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

Those who complain that McKinley's election is not bringing prosperity, are the kind of people who plant an apple seed to-day and expect apple dumplings to-morrow at dinner.—Kansas City Journal.

Sherman's fitness for the office of Secretary of State is well attested by the fact that the Senate has kept him at the head of its Committee on Foreign Relations for many years.—Globe Democrat.

### Does Your Head Ache?

Ten to one the cause is a bad condition of the stomach and digestive organs. A sure Relief and cure is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsi, the perfect laxative and digestive cordial, so pleasant to the taste, the children love it. A 10c trial bottle proves its merits. Also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at Fournier's Drug Store.

In his Texas lecture Mr. Bryan insisted on the cultivation of intelligent judgment by every voter. The same advice was tendered before the election, and the result indicates that it was generally accepted.—Globe Democrat.

### A Preacher,

of Waterloo, Ind., Rev. S. B. Klotz, writes: "I have been afflicted over 20 years with dyspepsia or sour stomach. Have tried different remedies without much benefit. A 10c bottle of Caldwell's Syrup Pepsi, gave me great benefit. Have taken nearly one large bottle, and feel like a different man." L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Statistics compiled by State Commissioner Rucherwein, of Ohio, from 1,388 industrial establishments in 46 states and territories, show that 52,448 less hands were employed in July, 1896, than in July 1892, and that \$19,214,448 less is paid out annually in wages.

Gen. R. A. Alger was appointed to the position of Secretary of War, by President-elect McKinley, on last Friday. This appointment meets the heartiest approval of all classes of our citizens without regard to party, but more especially of his comrades all over the country, and is a just recognition of his services during the rebellion and ever since as a citizen and a member of the party, whose unswerving republicanism has never been questioned. Major McKinley could not have named a better man for the position, and Michigan is honored by his selection.

As to the Nicaragua Canal, the country cannot play the part of a dog in the manger. It must either build the canal itself or let some other nation do it. Great Britain stands ready and eager to do it, if the United States does not. So the sole question is, shall the canal be under American or British control? That should not be hard to answer.—New York Tribune.

### Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cheerfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo.  
REV. J. R. FLY.  
SUSAN E. FLY.

The bill to give a state bounty on beet sugar should be passed by the Michigan legislature. There is much land in Northern Michigan suitable for sugar beet culture, and we believe that with proper encouragement Michigan will at no far distant day be exporting instead of importing sugar. Our farmers are poor enough, the Lord knows, and if there is any crop that will pay them, they should have proper encouragement until the industry is on its feet.—Alpena Pioneer.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

## WASHINGTON LETTER (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1897.  
Senator Sherman has been noted throughout his long public career for a disinclination to allow himself to be placed in a false position. He showed this when he stated in open Senate that there was no truth in the numerous rumors about his having made an agreement with Secretary Olney concerning the Cuban policy to be maintained during the remainder of his administration, and that to be adopted by President McKinley's administration. He showed it again by this flat-footed announcement concerning the stories of his having accepted the Secretaryship of State as part of a bargain. "My acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State was without any reservations or conditions." Gov. Bushnell has about six weeks yet before it will be necessary to appoint my successor in the Senate. There seems to be a general desire that Mr. Hanna should be selected for the seat, and while I have no assurance on that point, I believe that Gov. Bushnell will appoint him." The Ohio Republicans in the House are a unit in saying that there is no truth in the printed stories of disagreements among the Republicans of that State over who shall succeed Senator Sherman. They say that the Ohio Republicans were never more harmonious than they are now.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has not yet arrived at a decision as to the nature of the report that will be made on the arbitration treaty. Amendments have been proposed, which will make it clear, that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor our right to control the Nicaragua Canal, when it is constructed, shall ever be submitted to arbitration; also, one striking out that clause of the treaty which authorizes the King of Sweden to choose the Umpire when the English and American representatives cannot agree upon one. Although none of these amendments have been formally accepted by the committees, it is probable that some if not all of them will be.

The House, by a vote of 137 to 52 passed a private pension bill for the relief of Jonathan Scott, who served in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and who now lives at Oswego, Kansas, over the Presidents veto. The Senate now has several bills to act upon which have been passed over the President's veto by the House.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, gave the New York papers which are constantly sneering at the West, a sharp rap, which was fully appreciated by the House, when he offered an amendment to the regular Indian appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 "for the education and civilization of the Seeley savages of the Manhattan reservation." Mr. Hartman made no remarks on his amendment. None were needed. Every body saw the point at once, and the amendment had done its work before it was ruled out on the point of order.

Senator Lodge exposed the source of most of the opposition to the Immigration bill by reading a copy of a telegram sent broad astern through the West by the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., requesting those who received it to wire their Congressman, at the Chicago agents expense, to vote against the immigration bill. Mr. Lodge allowed the telegrams to do their own talking, contending himself with saying: "I am very glad to have this opportunity of proving the truth of what I said in the Senate, that the opposition to the restriction emanates entirely from the steamship companies that bring them." The same telegrams read in the Senate by Mr. Lodge were read in the House by Representative Stone of Pa. The House showed its appreciation of this mode of fighting legislation by agreeing to the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill. The bill would probably have been passed anyhow, but the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. probably gained it votes.

Representatives Grosvenor, Bromwell and Van Vorhis were appointed a committee by the Ohio Republicans in the House, at a meeting held this week, to make arrangements for a dinner to be given Senator Sherman on the first day of March by his colleagues in Congress.

The election of Hon. John C. Spooner to succeed Senator Vlasic, of Wisconsin, whose term expires March 3d, brought a great deal of pleasure to Washington, both in and out of Congress, and it must have given equal pleasure in Wisconsin. Col. John Hicks, of Oshkosh, who was U. S. Minister to Peru under the Harrison administration, and who is now in Washington, said: "It is remarkable what a unanimity of opinion there was in the party for Spooner's return to the Senate. When it was known that the Republicans had control of the legislature scarcely another name was mentioned, and in the caucus 118 out of the 119 members voted for him. He made a most

## QUALITY IN

## MERCHANDISE

## Takes the LEAD.

It is just the same with Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, as with any other essential. Quality always leads. It is not the loudest barking dog that best protects his master. Neither is it the alleged Cut Price Merchant that best serves the people. If they lose 50 cents on an article, they are bound to make it up on something else; they are not in business to lose money. Some people know that if they cheat you on clothing they are just as liable to cheat you on something else.

We just incidentally mention the above as food for serious thought, and ask, if in your opinion it is not best to trade with a

### RELIABLE FIRM.

who has served you for years, and who always gave you honest goods and prompt attention, and never asks but an honest margin in return.

We sell the best goods at the lowest living prices, and were never known to "Rob Peter to pay Paul."

Thanking you for past patronage, and guaranteeing continued honest methods,

We remain

## H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

\$1.00 — THE — \$1.00

## WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

THE Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and abest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Milwaukee is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi. Price of Daily by mail.....\$1.00 per year  
Price of Sunday by mail.....\$1.00 per year  
Daily and Sunday by mail.....\$1.00 per year

the best of their kind. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

satisfactory Senator before, and the party is anxious to keep him in the Senate."

### The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household.

Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor, the Household department (best in the world), Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau, which answers questions for subscribers, the news for the week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1.00 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address THE BLADE,

Toledo, Ohio.

They are going to have some fun over the cigarette question up in Michigan. "I believe," says Governor elect and Mayor Pingree, "that a law ought to be passed to put into jail not only the man that sells cigarettes but the one that is caught smoking them. If they pass such a bill I'll sign it." After that it's pretty certain that such a measure will be pushed in the Michigan legislature. Blade.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.  
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Show ads avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

## WINTER IS COMING!

And with it comes

THE FINEST LINE OF

UNDERWEAR

& OVERSHIRTS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE,

That was Ever

Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE,

That was Ever

Shown in the COUNTY.

"A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.

FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we

wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's. Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

O. Palmer went to Lansing, on business, Monday.

Rev. Potter went to Bay City and Saginaw, Tuesday.

Men's Plus Caps, 30 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town, Monday.

Judge of Probate, Coventry, was in town, Monday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Hoselt, of Blaine, was in town on Monday.

C. S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.

D. Ryckman, of Grove tp., was in town last Thursday.

Henry Hartman, of Grove tp., was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town, Tuesday.

Hugo Schreiber of Grove township, was in town, Tuesday.

C. Faustey of Grove township, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Joseph Charon, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

J. A. Breakey, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Myra Dyer, of Blaine township, was in town, Monday.

BORN—Saturday, January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Butler, a son, No cigars, as yet.

BORN—Friday, January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benson, a daughter.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co.'s. Prices guaranteed.

E. C. Kendrick went to Bay City last week, combining business and pleasure.

Mrs. George Taylor and child, of Cheboygan, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Braden.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

A mild form of Chicken Pox has been visiting the village for the past two weeks.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Stewart Sickler, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Saturday and made us a pleasant call.

Miss Frances Staley went to Caro, last Friday, for a visit with friends in that city.

Wm. Smith, a former citizen of Grayling, advertises his wife in the Lewiston Journal.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE—Two Horses (one a 3 year old colt). Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

R. Hanson has bought a new driving horse, to give "Topsy" a rest. He is a black beauty.

R. S. Babbitt is getting out timber for a new house on his place down the river.

Don't miss the Lewiston Band concert at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 12th, 1897.

Mrs. H. Dettman very pleasantly entertained a few of her friends last Thursday evening.

Miss Mollie Kitts, of Lansing, is the guest of Mrs. H. Dettman, this week.

M. A. Bates and family left on the noon train yesterday, for New York state for a visit with relatives.

Hom. A. A. Smith, of Hillsdale, came up on Monday to close out the balance of his lumber in Beaver Creek.

J. K. Bates will assist R. D. Conine in the store during the absence of M. A. Bates in New York.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders.

S. H. & Co.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

W. H. Cooper, cashier of the Otsego Co. Bank, died very suddenly, last Sunday night, at his home in Gaylord.

Mrs. Joseph, and children, left for Detroit, yesterday, on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. R. L. Cope returned from Stanton, yesterday, where she was visiting with her brother.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church added \$4.50 to their treasury, from the lunch at Mrs. Chalkers' last Friday.

MARRIED—On the 30th inst., Mr. Hiram Kingsley and Miss Bessie Horton of Beaver Creek. Justice McElroy officiated.

The best musical treat of the season, Lewiston Cornet Band concert, at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, February 12th, 1897.

**Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money.**

**Selling, Hanson & Co.**

Mrs. J. C. Burton gave a Pedro party, Tuesday evening, in honor of her brother, Mr. Strabley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The refreshments were bountiful.

The office of the Arenac Independent, at Standish, was entire destroyed by fire, last Saturday evening. Loss \$2000.00, fully covered by insurance.

**MARRIED**—On January 10th, 1897; at Marshall, Mich., Mr. Chas. Beebe of Grayling and Miss Minnie Gleason, of Albion.

The Womans' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. M. Cole, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

Dr. Ellis has returned from his Detroit trip looking and feeling unusually bright and happy.—Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. Dr. Wemp was called to Oxford, last Saturday, to make the acquaintance of her first grandchild, a daughter.

Miss Marie Mantz was pleasantly surprised by the members of her Sunday school class at her home last Friday evening.—Lewiston Journal.

J. E. McKnight has decided to embark in agriculture, in addition to his present business, having bought a piece of land up the East Branch.

Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

Colonel Worden returned on Saturday last from a trip to Marquette and other points in the Upper Peninsula. He reports deep snow in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Evans, of Savannah, N. Y., are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rose, and her sisters, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Woodworth.

Descriptive Overture, "Frolic of the Iuups," as played by Gilmore's celebrated band. Lewiston Cornet Band concert, at Hanson's hall, on February 12th, 1897.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Montgomery county's Board of Supervisors offer a reward of \$25 to any person securing the conviction of any person selling liquor in the county without a license.

Pork comes high in Arenac county. It cost Joseph Jones, David Mann and Geo. Franks \$16.50 apiece for appropriating one half of a hog. A Justice of the Peace set the price.

**Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.**

Fred Narria returned from the south part of the State last week, and was glad to get back out of the storm and cold. Mrs. Narria returned with him.

Bennie Krause, of Grayling, was in town Thursday on business. He was on his way home from Wolverine, where he attended the I. O. O. F. District Lodge, Wednesday evening—Ogemaw Co. News.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Palmer's, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5th. A ten cent lunch will be served, to which all interested are cordially invited.

Prof. Hubbard started out on his annual medical tour this week. He says that on his return he will start a paint factory, making all kinds of house and fire proof roof paints.—Lewiston Journal.

Dr. Elliott, being unable to conquer his appetite for strong drink, has gone to try the gold cure once more. He left for Northville, Monday—Ogemaw Co. Herald.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

W. H. Cooper, cashier of the Otsego Co. Bank, died very suddenly, last Sunday night, at his home in Gaylord.

Mrs. L. J. Lane, late of New York, wants a situation where she can do hotel or general housework. Enquire at this office.

Conrad Howes, of Maple Forest, brought in a load of wheat last Friday, and exchanged it for Flour and Groceries. A wheat market will have to be established here next year.

Our neighbors at Gaylord will ship several car loads of potatoes to the suffering poor of Detroit. The railroads will give them transportation and the Salvation Army will distribute them.

The Lewiston Cornet Band will run an excursion train to Grayling and return, on the day of the concert on Friday the 12th. Tickets to the concert for sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

A log train on the Bear Lake branch of the Lewiston Division of the M. C. R. R., was derailed last Friday, and the engine and fourteen cars ditched. The crew was saved by jumping.

N. Michelson has added two thoroughbred shorthorn cows to his herd, bought from Mr. Cronan, of Grass Lake, Jackson county. They are individual beauties, and among the best bred in the State.

Scarlet Fever has made its appearance in town and the sufferer is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodward. We trust that the attack in this case and all others may prove a light one.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will give their annual New England Supper, at W. R. C. hall, on Friday Evening, the 12th, to which all are cordially invited. \$uper 25 cents.

It is reported that Joseph, (not the Joseph whom Potiphar's wife fell in love with,) but Joseph M. Jones, has received five or six hundred dollars of back pay due him for his services during the rebellion. Lucky Joseph!

Henry Funch and son, of South Branch, were in town, Tuesday and made us a pleasant call. He reports that his daughter, Mrs. Funch, who is in hospital, at Ann Arbor, is improving rapidly, with good prospects for entire recovery.

There are some persons in the village and a certain farmer in South Branch, who are circulating some pretty hard stories, which, unless they stop, they will be compelled to prove in court or take the consequences.—Rox. News. Let the farmer alone, as South Branch is not yet attached to Roscommon county, and foreign war is expensive.

The reports that have gained credence in some quarters, regarding the disorganization of the 3rd Judicial Circuit, and of the counties in this section may be regarded as fakes, gotten up for sensation; and not based on facts. The consolidation of some townships might be of benefit, but the counties

will remain intact.

The home of Seeley Wakeley, in Grove township was entirely destroyed by fire last Tuesday, and his two young children consumed by the flames. The father was at work in the woods and the mother was at Arthur Wakeley's, whose wife was sick, but had not been absent but about ten minutes. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.** The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Grayling correspondent of the Detroit News, whose vivid imagination caused him to send the dispatch relative to the unseating of Judge Sharpe, last week, is also the author of the following special to that paper:

Crawford County has no game warden, and the game law has been brought into ridicule by its non-enforcement. Deer were hunted openly during the last season in Ogemaw, Montmorency, Roscommon and adjoining counties. The pay of the warden is very small in most cases, and the authorities are indifferent about aiding him in the enforcement of the law. State Game Warden Osborne has been investigating.

Pork comes high in Arenac county. It cost Joseph Jones, David Mann and Geo. Franks \$16.50 apiece for appropriating one half of a hog. A Justice of the Peace set the price.

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Dennis McNear, of Saginaw, a woodsmen, was accidentally killed by a log rolling on him, at Bliss & Van Auken's camp in Montmorency county. This is the third serious accident in that camp in less than sixty days.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Advertised Letters—James Hickey, John McPherson.

If the gang of boys and girls who congregate at the post office on the arrival of the afternoon mail, and laugh and giggle and flirt while the mail is being distributed, could hear the remarks of those whom they annoy, they would be more circumspect in their conduct. We think if the parents of some of the girls knew all about it there would be a prompt change in the program. Fun and sociability is all right but the post office is hardly the correct place for a regular rendezvous.

**Did You Ever**

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous sleepless, excited, melancholy, or troubled with Dizz Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The following is the programme of the entertainment to be given at the M. E. Church, this (Thursday) evening, by the Ladies' Trio, of Detroit:

—PROGRAMME—

1. Piano Solo, Concert Valse, River King. Miss Genevieve Lenox.

2. Recitation, "A Scotch Courtship," Miss Marietta LaDell.

3. Soprano Solo, Waltz Song, Parker, Miss Virginia N. Eastman.

4. Recitation, Selected, Miss LaDell.

5. Soprano Solo, Gounod, Miss Eastman.

6. Pantomime, Miss LaDell.

—PART II.—

1. Piano Solo, La Papillon, Lavalle, Miss Lenox.

2. Recitation, Culinary Cat, Anon., Miss LaDell.

3. Vocal Solo, The Flower Girl, By request, Miss Eastman.

4. Recitation, Come Here, Miss LaDell.

# The Most Picturesque OF THE Professions.

MARY CALKINS JOHNSON

The trained nurse is one of the most attractive flowers of modern civilization. Displaying the dread Safty Camp of yesterday, with her inevitable whisky bottle and her unfailing stupidity, the trained nurse has come to comfort and to bless. She is fleet-footed and sure of hand; she is of unflinching courage and unbelievable endurance, and heaven be praised, she is young, comely and cleanly.

We all know the old nurse, her peculiarities and her limitations. She may not have been quite so frowsy as Mrs. Camp, her weakness for "just putting the bottle to her lips when she was so



THE OLD-FASHIONED NURSE.

"disposed" might not have been so marked, and perhaps she did not approve of Mrs. Camp's somewhat abrupt manner of soothing fractious patients, as did Mrs. Camp, but she was not an attractive figure at best and did little to rob the sickroom of the least of its terrors. She was generally some whimsical, fat and untidy widow who had seen fifty or more hard winters and who had a wealth of uncheering reminiscences to tell about them. Invariably she had taken to nursing because she had had so much sickness in her own family that she used to it," and because she had no other way of earning a living. That good nursing might require special aptitude or knowledge no one formerly thought of declaring. Was she not a "motherly-old soul" who was willing to work cheaply and put up with all sorts of inconveniences?

But what an altogether different person is the new-nurse—the trained nurse! She arrives in a cab and asks to have her luggage, which consists of a dress case sent to her room. There she goes herself, and when she reappears she has changed her tailor-made dress for her neat nurse's uniform, of which the prominent features are the spotless

## The Little Princess Bismarck.

"The Empress stood there, hesitating a moment," writes George W. Smalley, while describing his first visit to Prince Bismarck, some years ago, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "I thought then, as I have thought since, of the part she had played in her husband's life. Her present intervention had evidently surprised the Count; it was very much in the manner, thus far, of Mrs. Gladstone, whose superintendence over her husband has been, especially during the last twenty years, of a very close and anxious kind. Countess Bismarck never, I think, aspired to much direct influence on public affairs. Her face was not that of a masterful woman, nor yet preeminently of one born to bear sway in courts or drawing-rooms, but above all things sympathetic, kindly, amiable and attractive. Her manner was of great sweetness, she moved and spoke gently. In all her bearing, in the tone of her voice, in her attitude as she remained there, still appealing to her husband, though silent, there was both affection and refinement."

## Sudden Destruction of Birds.

The long semi-annual migrations of birds are attended by numberless perils and great loss of life. A dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., in the middle of October last, affords a striking instance. On Friday morning, the dispatch says, early risers here witnessed a peculiar phenomenon, a shower of dead birds that fell from a clear sky, and literally cluttered the streets. There were ducks, cabbards, woodpeckers and many birds of strange plumage, some of them resembling canaries, but all dead. They fell in heaps along the thoroughfares.

The most plausible explanation of the strange windfall, the sender of the dispatch thinks, is that the birds were driven inland by a recent severe storm on the Florida coast. Doubtless they were caught by some sudden change of weather while they were migrating at a great height, perhaps several miles above the earth.

Some idea of the extent of the shower may be gathered from the fact that in one avenue children picked up as many as 200 birds.

## Crashed.

Once a poet wrote a sonnet  
All about a pretty bonnet,  
And a critic sat upon it,  
On the sonnet.  
Not the bonnet,  
Nothing loth.

And, as if it were high treason,  
Said, "Neither rhyme nor reason  
Has it. And it's out of season!"  
Which? the sonnet  
Or the bonnet?  
Maybe both.

'Tis a feeble imitation  
Of a wortlier creation;  
An asthetic innovation  
Of a sonnet  
On a bonnet.  
This was hard.

Both were put together neatly,  
Harmonizing very sweetly,  
But the critic crushed completely.  
Not the bonnet,  
Or the sonnet,  
But the bard.  
Spare moments.

**Bad Him.**  
Professor (describing an ancient Greek theater)—And it had no roof.

Junior (feeling sure that he has caught the professor in a mistake)—What did they do, sir, when it rained?

Professor (taking off his glasses and pausing thoughtfully)—They got wet, sir—Tit-tit.

what has been the condition of the patient during his absence as if he had been by the bedside the entire time. But it is preparing the sick person's meals that he cultivated genius shines forth at its best. The old-fashioned nurse could offer the invalid but two dishes. One was cruel, and the other was beef tea. The cruel was generally

## CANADA COMPETITION

### HOW THE WILSON LAW DISTURBED FARMING INDUSTRY.

Some startling figures from official sources relative to imports from Canada under two tariff laws—the Cleveland deficit still growing.

#### Effect of Low Tariff.

New York correspondence: "The effect of low tariff rates upon the farmers of the United States is illustrated in the increase in the importations of five leading articles of farm products from Canada under the Wilson law, as compared with the McKinley law. Official figures of the Treasury Department, showing the importations of hay, cattle, meat and dairy products, tobacco and wool during the fiscal year 1893 and 1894, compared with those of 1893 and 1894, will give something of an idea of the desirability of free trade or low tariff as against adequate protection, viewed from a farmer's standpoint. The Wilson law operated during ten months of the fiscal year 1893 and all of the fiscal year 1894. The McKinley law operated during all of the fiscal year 1893 and 1894 and two months of the fiscal year 1895, having gone into effect Sept. 1, 1893; the 'fiscal year' it will be understood, begins July 1 and ends June 30, of each year.

The McKinley tariff law placed a duty of \$4 per ton on hay, while the Wilson law reduced the duty to \$2 per ton. Now see the result: Importations of hay under the McKinley law from Quebec, Ontario, etc., amounted to \$943,909 in value in the fiscal year 1893 and \$759,260 in 1894. Under the Wilson law, ten months of which were under the Wilson law, with half the rate of duty fixed by the McKinley law, the importations of hay amounted to \$1,109,263, being practically double those of 1894 under the McKinley law. In the fiscal year 1895, all of which was under the Wilson law, the importations of hay amounted to \$2,646,234 in value, or practically four times what they were under the McKinley law. The average importations of hay from the provinces of Canada, above named, during the four years of the McKinley law amounted to, in round numbers, \$700,000 per annum, while during the years of the Wilson law they amounted to over \$2,000,000 per annum, in round numbers.

Here are the figures in tabular form: Importations of hay—

1893 (McKinley law)	1894 (McKinley law)	1893 (Wilson law)	1894 (Wilson law)
\$943,909	\$759,260	\$1,109,263	\$2,646,234

In the matter of cattle of the dutiable class the increase is quite striking as to Canada and much more so as to Mexico. The rate of duty on cattle under the McKinley law was \$10 per head or animals of the dutiable class above one year old, while under the Wilson law the rate of duty was fixed at 20 per cent ad valorem, making it practicable for the importers to attach a very low nominal valuation to the cattle imported to get them in at a very low duty. The importations from the provinces above named were in 1895, under the McKinley law, in value \$6,611, in 1893 \$1,367, in 1895, under the Wilson law, \$13,815, and in 1896, \$12,784. In tabular form as follows: dutiable cattle imported:

Dutiable cattle imported—

1893 (McKinley law)	1894 (McKinley law)	1893 (Wilson law)	1894 (Wilson law)
\$6,611	\$1,367	\$13,815	\$12,784

The importations of meat and dairy products increased also in a remarkable degree under the low rates of the Wilson law. McKinley law rates on bacon and hams were 5 cents per pound, on meats dressed or undressed 10 per cent, on prepared or preserved meats 25 per cent, on fresh beef, mutton or pork 2 cents per pound, on live poultry 5 cents per pound. The Wilson law rates were, on most of these articles, 20 per cent ad valorem, enabling the importers, by fixing a low nominal price, to get a low tariff rate. On lamb the rate was reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound, on live poultry from 5 cents to 3 cents per pound. On butter and cheese the McKinley rates were 6 cents per pound; under the Wilson law 4 cents per pound. On preserved and condensed milk the rate under the McKinley law was 3 cents per pound, and that of the Wilson law 2 cents per pound. On sugar or milk the McKinley law rates were 8 cents per pound; those of the Wilson law were 5 cents per pound. Now see the result.

Under the McKinley law the importations of meat and dairy products in 1893 from the Canadian provinces above named were \$20,488 in value, in 1894 \$51,620. The importations in the fiscal year 1895, ten months of which were under the Wilson law, were \$82,978, and in 1896 under the Wilson law \$102,906. Here it is in tabular form:

Tobacco importations—

1893 (McKinley law)	1894 (McKinley law)	1893 (Wilson law)	1894 (Wilson law)
\$20,488	\$51,620	\$82,978	\$102,906

On tobacco the Wilson law reduced the duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers from \$2 per pound to \$1.50 per pound, and upon stemmed tobacco suitable for wrappers it was reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.25 per pound, while on cigars and cheroots the specific rates were reduced from \$4.50 per pound to \$4 per pound under the Wilson law. Note the result: The importation of tobacco from the Canadian provinces, named above, in 1893 under the McKinley law were \$72,724 in value, in 1894 \$11,042, in 1895, ten months of which were under the Wilson law, \$26,836, and in 1896 under the Wilson law \$370,388. Thus the average importations of tobacco in the four years of the McKinley law from the provinces under consideration amounted to about \$75,000 per annum, and in the two years of the Wilson law amounted to nearly \$600,000 per annum, an average increase of about 800 per cent. Here are the figures in tabular form:

Tobacco importations—

1893 (McKinley law)	1894 (McKinley law)	1893 (Wilson law)	1894 (Wilson law)
\$72,724	\$11,042	\$26,836	\$370,388

Everybody knows the increase of importations of wool under absolute free trade, as provided by the Wilson law, has been enormous. The total

wool importations from the provinces under consideration were in 1893, under the McKinley law, \$250,871, in 1894 \$78,497, in 1895, ten months of which were under the Wilson law, \$1,203,019, and in 1896 \$1,000,943. Tabulated the figures stand as follows:

Importations of wool—

1893 (McKinley law)	1894 (McKinley law)	1893 (Wilson law)	1894 (Wilson law)
\$250,871	\$78,497	\$1,203,019	\$1,000,943

Gathering the figures into a single table which every farmer will want to paste in his hat for reference, they stand as follows:

Importations from Canadian provinces, Quebec, Ontario, etc., under the McKinley law for the fiscal years 1893 and 1894, compared with the importations under the Wilson law for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896:

1893	1894	1895	1896
Articles	McKinley	McKinley	Wilson
Hay	\$43,680	\$759,260	\$1,000,943
Cattle, dutiable	6,041	1,367	1,203,019
Meat & dairy pits	26,483	51,020	1,000,943
Tobacco	72,724	111,942	1,000,943
Wool	250,871	78,497	1,000,943

Is the Silver Question Dying?

The following editorial from the Atlanta Journal, owned and controlled by Hoke Smith, who withdrew from Cleveland's cabinet, because he disagreed with the President on the silver question, is extremely interesting and suggestive:

The speech delivered a few days ago at the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in Baltimore, by Hon. Joseph Patterson, of Tennessee, has attracted attention all over the country and provoked much comment from the press. Mr. Patterson was one of those who voted for Bryan and Sewall because he felt bound to stand by the regular nominees of the Democratic party, but he would not accept the Chicago platform as a declaration of true Democratic principles.

In his Baltimore speech he expressed surprise that the South should have been so carried away by the free silver idea. On this line he said:

"Engaged in the production of cotton, 68 per cent of which is exported and sold to gold standard countries, without a silver mine from the Chesapeake bay to the Rio Grande River, without even the temptation of a burden of debt, and with the teachings of such illustrious statesmen as Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, Lamar and Hill to guide them, how the people of these States, in disregard of the enlightened judgment of the commercial and scholarly world, could have abandoned their old allies, antagonized the President of their choice, and staked everything on an economic heresy,

which, if adopted, would have led inevitably to silver monometalism and national disaster, is a problem which defies a rational solution. It is unlike the Southern people. It is contrary to their history and traditions. It is not their blunder, but the blunder of the politicians who manipulated and controlled the party machinery. They never contemplated the political disaster which they have wrought."

In the last sentence Mr. Patterson alludes to the cutting loose of the South from its natural political and commercial alliance with the North and its co-operation with the little-silver producing States of the West. There is much truth in his assertion that the South was induced to adopt the free silver idea largely through the efforts of politicians. It is safe to say that this idea is not as strong in the South today as it was six months ago, and it is also safe to predict that it will never again be as strong in this section as it was then.

The Deficit Still Growing.

The Treasury deficit for the current month of January is estimated at \$15,000,000. This means a deficit which is accumulating at the rate of \$150,000 a year. There is no nation on earth whose Treasury is capable of standing such an enormous drain indefinitely. There is hardly a nation on earth whose credit would not be seriously impaired by such a condition of affairs. Of course, there is no likelihood that government expenditures will continue to outstrip receipts at the rate of \$15,000,000 a month. The fact, however, that at the close of the first half of the present fiscal year, on Dec. 31 last, the deficit had reached \$90,000,000 demonstrates how urgent it is that Congress should take early action to supply the government with adequate revenue. It also shows the absurdity of Mr. Cleveland's Tamely in contending in his recent annual message that the Treasury is not in need of more income.

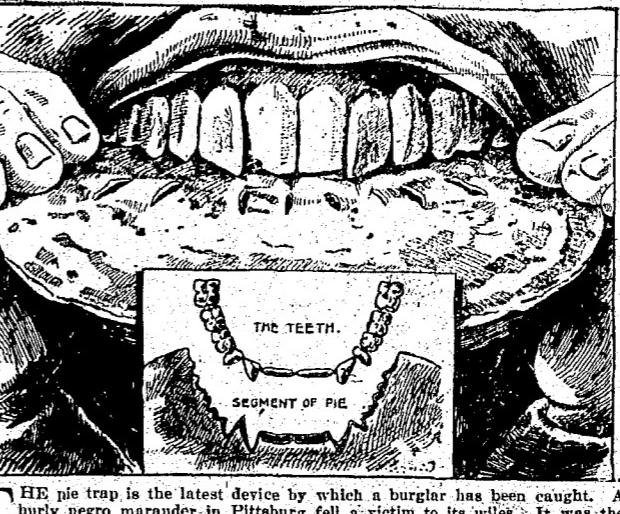
Fortunately, the revenue problem will soon be solved. An administration will be ushered into power sixty days hence which holds that this nation is rich enough to pay as it goes, which does not believe in playing the medicant, and which has no insane dread of a surplus. New York Commercial Advertiser:

"For the last three years the deficit still growing, the revenue problem will be solved. An administration will be ushered into power sixty days hence which holds that this nation is rich enough to pay as it goes, which does not believe in playing the medicant, and which has no insane dread of a surplus. New York Commercial Advertiser:

"The accompanying cut represents a flying sled recently invented by Messrs. James Robertson and Thomas Price, of Twin Rocks, Vintondale, Pa., the propelling arrangement of which is admitted by mechanical experts to be very perfect, and a masterpiece of ingenuity.

To work the machine the operator sits astride it as he would a bicycle, with a foot on each lateral rest, that is secured to the knee of the sled. By turning this handle of the sprocket wheel motion is imparted to the fan by an arrangement of friction bevel gears. The fan is mounted on a U-shaped frame that can be swung horizontally in any direction. The radius

## PARTLY EATEN PUMPKIN PIE AS A CLUE TO A BURGLARY.



THE pie trap is the latest device by which a burglar has been caught. A burly negro marauder in Pittsburgh fell a victim to its wiles. It was the house of Dr. R. L. Taylor, the police surgeon of Pittsburgh, says the New York World, that the burglar fixed upon as a good one to rob. The surgeon was at police headquarters until 1 o'clock in the morning, and the burglar had full swing, for everybody else in the house was sound asleep when he got in. There was plenty of silver and a number of valuable light articles within convenient access. From a professional point of view the thing was a cinch.

The burglar quickly made up a bundle and was all ready to take an unostentatious departure, desirable under the circumstances, when his eye fell upon a fatal pie. It was a rich, yellow looking pie, mellowed and softened in tone by the delicate coating of Pittsburgh coal smut, which had settled upon its surface. It was of the pumpkin variety, a variety for which the burglar had a special weakness. He hesitated and was lost.

He had just sunk his gleaming ivories through a section of the pie, when he heard the click of Dr. Taylor's latch-key in the lock. He dropped the pie, seized his bundle and fled with Dr. Taylor after him in hot pursuit. Half way down the street he threw away his bundle. The Doctor stopped to pick it up and the thief escaped. At least he thought he had escaped, but he counted without the pie trap. When Dr. Taylor returned to his house and the aroused neighborhood had settled down to eat the pie with its grinning circular indentation of teeth marks staved the man of sense in the face. He found that in the gummy paste of the pie he had staved a perfect cast of the burglar's teeth, and he knew that few traces a man could leave behind him were better guides to identification than the impress of teeth.

So the pie was carefully removed to the police station and there locked up in the safe until the time came to fix it to somebody's teeth. There was not long to wait. Frank Washington, a suspiciously acting negro, it was learned, had been seen loitering about the neighborhood, and he was arrested. He denied everything until they drew the deadly pie on him, and then he perceptibly weakened, for his teeth marks compared with those in the pie-paste to a dot.

He had just sunk his gleaming ivories through a section of the pie, when he heard the click of Dr. Taylor's latch-key in the lock. He dropped the pie, seized his bundle and fled with Dr. Taylor after him in hot pursuit. Half way down the street he threw away his bundle. The Doctor stopped to pick it up and the thief escaped. At least he thought he had escaped, but he counted without the pie trap. When Dr. Taylor returned to his house and the aroused neighborhood had settled down to eat the pie with its grinning circular indentation of teeth marks staved the man of sense in the face. He found that in the gummy paste of the pie he had staved a perfect cast of the burglar's teeth, and he knew that few traces a man

**Harvester History in Short.**

Gen. McCormick claims to have experimented in 1831; patented a push machine in 1834; strapping the push tongue to the horses' backs; experimented again in 1835; sold a machine in 1841; licensed under Hussey's patent at the end of a law suit.

The predecessors of the Deering Company patented a Marsh harvester in 1828; perfected it, and put it on the market; broke up the trade of reaper manufacturers, who then began building Marsh harvesters.

Deering used doubly adjustable reel in 1835; was followed two years later by Diering and Wood with wire binders in 1837. McCormick company followed two years later. Deering took up triple binders in 1838 and was followed three years later by the McCormick Company. Deering and Oakes steel binders were put out in 1855, and McCormick followed two or three years later. Deering adapted roller bearings to harvesting machinery in 1893, which McCormick is now adopting.

Mr. Nikola Tesla, the electrical expert and inventor, has recently suggested the possibility of employing electricity as a fertilizing agent for the soil. The currents produced by perfected electrical oscillators, he says, are capable of causing the chemical combination of the nitrogen with the oxygen of the atmosphere. If this combination were carried, upon an industrial scale, which he thinks is possible, then the product could be used as a fertilizer, and in his opinion the benefits to humanity would be incalculable.

#### WHAT A STUPENDOUS LIE!

We hear a farmer say when he reads that John Breder, Mishicot, Wis., grew 173 bushels of Sulzer's Silver King Barley per acre in 1896. Don't you believe it? Just write him! You see Sulzer's seeds are bred up to big yields. And oats 230 bushels, Corn 260, Wheat 60 bushels, Potatoes 1,600 bushels, Grasses 6 tons per acre, etc., etc.

**\$10.00 FOR 10 CENTS.**

Just send this notice with 10 cents stamps to John A. Sulzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start. C. N. U.

In New Zealand, no less than five hundred species of plants have been introduced and acclimated since the colonization of the islands. The presence of these plants there is ascribed, directly or indirectly, to the presence of civilized man. They have followed him, and curiously enough, have driven before them some of the plants indigenous to the soil. Most of the invaders are small species, yet they have prevailed over large and vigorous native species. Man is a conqueror, and plants and animals which are able to thrive in his presence, and under the conditions which he creates, are overrunning the world in the wake of his conquests.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1897.  
Mr. W. C. Rinesor, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.: Dear Sir—Why don't you let the people know of your fine limited service to the South over the Queen and Crescent? While not an altogether inexperienced traveler, your observation of the time is approaching when posterity will be able to construct machinery that will be operated with heat obtained by the direct action of the sun's rays.

At a recent State fair an inventor exhibited a machine that he had constructed for converting grapes into sugar and syrup. Experts who witnessed the operation and others assure that the process is a complete success. The experiments were mostly confined to Muscat and other sweet grapes known to carry a large amount of saccharine matter. Heretofore the difficulty has been in granulating grape sugar. But by this new process it is claimed that granulation is perfect.

Musicians in the United States may be a fairly well paid class of enlisted men. Only flagships have a band, but something in the way of official music is provided on board all ships. Bandmasters receive \$25 per month; first musicians, \$36; musicians of the first-class, \$32; second-class, \$30; drummers, \$13 to \$20. The members of the Marine band, by provision of an act of Congress, now almost forty years in operation, receive in addition to their pay an allowance of \$4 per month for playing at the White House.

A small part of the commerce of the world is still carried on by the use of shells as a medium of exchange. The Portuguese found this sort of money in use by the natives of the eastern coast of Africa when they opened up trade in that region and have found it to their advantage to continue the practice. Fortunes are said to have been made by collecting the shells on one part of the African coast and putting them in circulation at a point only a few hundred miles away. These shells are sold by weight. The price varies according as the supply compares with the demand. Prices have been known to double and even treble within a few months. The prices also vary greatly within short distances. What has cost the merchant from 50 cents to \$1 in the market will often bring him \$7 to \$8 worth of goods in another market."

**CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER.**

LIGE! LIGE!  
Cough, Influenza, colds, &c.

Opium and Drunkenness  
Cure. D. J. STEPHENS, Lehigh, N. Y.

Sore Eyes. Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYEWATER.

W. H. SMITH & CO., 410-412 Michigan St., BUFFALO.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? It is safe, non-smoking, non-tobacco. Cure starts at 60¢ and \$1. all druggists.

DRUGGISTS. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

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# AMERICAN TARIF

FROM 1789 TO 1897.

## A Brief History of the Tariff Laws of the United States and Their Effect Upon the Industries of Her People.

### SOME TIMELY AND INTERESTING INFORMATION

#### Comparative Effect of the Protective and Free Trade Principles, as Tested in the History of This Country.

Washington, D. C., January, 1897.

Congress being about to enact a new tariff law, a brief history of the tariff legislation in the United States from the adoption of the constitution down to the present time, may be of interest.

A "tarif," under the general acceptance of the term in political economy, is a tax levied upon goods coming into a country from other parts of the world. The theory upon which governments claim the right to tax articles brought in from abroad is that if persons from outside of the country or government desire to enjoy the benefits of trade with the people of that government they ought to contribute in some degree to its support. All citizens and business interests of a state or government are expected and required to, directly or indirectly, contribute to the support of the government and it would be injustice to those contributing

**There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and wherein the inventive genius of man has such encouragement.**

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

at home to the support of the government to all people outside of that government to come in and do business in competition with those who do pay taxes, without contributing in some way to the support of the government. Therefore governments have for centuries insisted upon placing a tax upon articles coming in from abroad, thus accomplishing the first object, and at the same time adding to the revenues of the government. This view has been modified in two ways, first, by the class known as "protectionists," who insist that the tariff should not be used to protect those citizens of the home government who help support it but that the taxes should be placed upon those articles which everybody must use and thus distribute the burden of raising revenue among all the people of the home government. The protectionists believe that the tax should be so levied that those outsiders coming in to engage in the advantages of trade among our people should pay a proper share of the expenses of the government of that people with whom they thus have advantage of trade and that the tax should also be adjusted as to prevent unfair competition by outsiders with the people at home who manufacture goods and thus give employment to the people of their own country.

There are two general methods of fixing the rate of tariff taxation which shall be levied upon goods coming into the country. One of these is known as the "ad valorem" method; the other is known as the "specific" method. By the ad valorem system the custom house officers are required to collect as the tariff a given percentage of the actual value of the goods imported. By the specific system the custom house officers are required to collect a specified sum for each pound or yard or given quantity of each article coming in. To illustrate, under the ad valorem system of the present law the rate of duty collected on cattle above one year old, is 20 cents ad valorem or 20 per cent. of the value named by the importers or determined at the custom house. Under the specific rate of the McKinley law the tariff collected on the same class of animals was \$10 per head. The protectionists, however, collate a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem or 10 per cent. of such valuation as may be named by the importers or fixed by the custom house authorities, while the McKinley law collected a rate of \$1.75 per ton. The ad valorem system has proven unsatisfactory, because unscrupulous persons importing goods would name as their value a sum very much less than their real worth and thus make the amount of duty which they must pay very much less than that contemplated by the law. The rate of duty on cattle, as indicated above, is, under the present law, 20 per cent. ad valorem, but by fixing the specific rate of cattle imported at \$6 or \$10 per head, the person importing them would be compelled to pay a duty of from \$1.20 to \$2.00 on each animal, while the specific rate of \$10 per head, under the McKinley law, applied no matter how low a valuation the importers might choose to name. It is generally admitted by the treasury department and the customs officials that losses to the government by reason of undervaluation on articles imported under the specific rates of the present tariff law have cost the government from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 per annum in tariff taxes which should have been paid had importers been honest in giving proper valuation of their goods.

With this brief explanation of the tariff idea and the systems of its enforcement, it will be interesting now that the country is about to adopt a new tariff, to state briefly the tariff history of the United States.

Prior to 1789.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution no tariff taxes were collected by the general government. Under the confederation, the states, jealous of their own rights, were unwilling to give to the general government the control of their ports and the raising of revenues on articles coming into the states. Each state therefore fixed its own tariff rates, some of them seeking to gain an advantage over the others by allowing goods to come in without taxation and some levied no tariff taxes on goods coming into cer-

"No price for property; no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales except the creditor or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer, except that of the auctioneer knocking down the property. Distress was the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal demand, was thundered at the doors of all legislatures, state and federal."

1824 to 1833.

The low tariff experience of 1816 to 1824 was so unsatisfactory that a thoroughly protective tariff was adopted in 1824, being about the first real protective tariff measure. The duty which it levied averaged 30 per cent. of the value of the articles levied, the tariff was placed on the result was much development of industry, labor employed; prosperity, peace, contentment. Government revenues plenty, money good and plenty, money-making and debt-paying period; great increase in taxable values; Jacksonian protection era; slave question becoming a dangerous political issue; free trade adopted as an ally to slavery.

Commenting on the experiences of this first thoroughly protective tariff measure, Maj. McKinley, in one of his speeches in Congress calling attention to the prediction of disaster made by the opponents of protection at that time, says: "None of these awful prophecies were fulfilled; none of these dire results ensued. The nation was not palsied, but quickened into new life. The mercantile did not leave out of their cost piles of stones and building materials, there remained only to require labor and finer and more costly ones; the poorer classes were not driven to cold water as their only food and diet, but their labor was in greater demand and their wages advanced in price. The entire country under the tariff moved on to higher triumphs in industrial progress, and to a higher and better destiny for all of its people."

1833 to 1842.

In 1833 the low tariff theory again took possession of the public mind sufficiently to give a control in Congress and a "Democratic revenue tariff" was adopted under the lead of Calhoun. This abandoned the protective theory entirely, the duties averaging less than 18 per cent., and resulted in gradual closing down of American factories; labor idle and poor, very low wages, low prices of farm products, destruction of industry. Panic of 1837, bankruptcy, soup-houses to feed the idle workmen; industry, agriculture and commerce paralyzed, the volume of currency steadily in the national treasury; the nation unable to borrow money at home or abroad, debt-creating period. The experiences were similar to those which are fresh in the minds of the people of the United States today. The national treasury became bankrupt and the credit of the United States very low, the revenue fell off largely and the government was compelled to borrow money to pay current expenses as is the case under the Wilson tariff today.

1842 to 1846.

The result of the low tariff experiences from 1833 to 1842 was the return of the protectionists, then the Whig party, to power and the passage of a protective tariff measure with an average rate of duty of about 25 per cent., which was vetoed by President Tyler, but passed over his veto. Under this protective tariff came a development in industries, revival of agriculture, increase in immigration, money good and plenty, a revenue sufficient for all expenses of the government and a wealth-producing period. Carey, commenting upon this period in the national history, says: "There was everywhere demand, planters had large crops, and the domestic market was supplied with rapidity that promised better prices. The produce of the farm was in demand and prices had risen." The consumption of coal, iron, wool and cotton and woolen cloth was immense and rapidly increasing, while prices were falling because of the rapidly improving character of the machinery of production. Production of every kind was immense, and commerce internal and external, was growing with unexampled rapidity.

1846 to 1861.

The slave power of the South, recognizing the prosperity and increased

Diversified industries call out for all the working powers of the world. THOMAS B. REED.

strength which the protective tariff gave to the Northern industries, rallied and obtained control of Congress, and what followed are the Walker revenue tariff, a Democratic measure with lowered duty, levied purely for revenue and adjusted so as to prevent protection, was adopted in 1846. The same inevitable results followed, as always before, under free trade or very low duties, though they were postponed for some years by external causes. It can be stated truthfully, that for some years after the repeal of the tariff of 1842 there was an apparently increasing prosperity; but the apparent success which seemed to follow the tariff of 1846 was wholly due to external adventitious causes. But as soon as these unusual and accidental resources were cut off, there followed the same disastrous results as always before under free trade or very low duties, industry immediately destroyed; business was paralyzed; total or near total overthrow of thousands of the most successful merchants and manufacturers of the country; and armies of toilers were hurled from the factory or the shop into the streets to starve or starve.

Our exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, corn and pork diminished, the demand for ships and for labor fell off, and immigration, which had trebled under the workings of the tariff of 1842, greatly declined.

Not content, however, with the disasters in the manufacturing sections of the country, the North, which had followed the Walker tariff of 1846, the Southern Democracy succeeded in passing an act in 1850, still further reducing the tariff rates, bringing the rates down to an average of about 15 per cent. This was

Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuation of their efforts every way which shall appear eligible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

followed by great panic, failures of banks and commercial houses, almost destruction of American industry, high prices for foreign manufactured goods, little employment, low wages, soughouse opened to feed the idle workmen. Bankrupt, "wildcat" state bank failures, almost total disappearance of the circulating medium; in the value of American securities; debt-creating period; little gold or silver left in the country.

From this time to 1861, when the protective tariff was enacted by the Republicans, the public debt increased nearly \$6,000,000, and the expenditures ex-

ceeded the receipts by \$77,234,110, in the same time.

1861 to 1894.

From 1861 to 1894 the protective system prevailed by reason of the fact that the Republican party, which assumed control in 1861 and adopted a protective tariff, remained constantly in control of both branches of Congress, making it impossible for the Democrats to remove the protective tariff system and that the tariff adopted in 1861, known as the Morrill tariff, was a thoroughly protective measure, averaging 36 per cent. In 1872 the necessity for very large revenues ended with the close of the war and reduction of the public debt, and the tariff was modified by a reduction of about 10 per cent. in nearly the entire schedule, making the average duties about 27 per cent. Even this reduction was followed by a depression and in 1873 there was another readjustment which was followed by a slight recovery. In 1883 the rate was again revised, the rates being reduced to 29 per cent. This was followed by general prosperity and plentiful revenue. By 1890, the public debt having been greatly reduced, it was possible to make still further reduction in the tariff and the revenue and the McCleary tariff was adopted, the rates of duty averaging about 24 per cent. on the total imports and being levied more essentially with a view of protection than any of the tariffs which had preceded it. The result of this was an increase of imports and government revenues, great prosperity, peace, contentment. Government revenues plenty, money good and plenty, money-making and debt-paying period; great increase in taxable values; Jacksonian protection era; slave question becoming a dangerous political issue; free trade adopted as an ally to slavery.

1894 to 1897.

In 1894 the Democrats having obtained

a House majority and presi-

dent, missed a House majority and presi-

dent, averaging about 21 per cent., were

collected by the ad valorem system, thus enabling importers by fraudulent valua-

tions to really get a much lower rate than that nominally fixed by the act itself.

The effect of this tariff is so fresh in the minds of the public as to need little comment. From the moment that it became known that a Democratic tariff was to be enacted alarm took possession of the public mind, especially in business circles, and depression was followed by panic, result, banks closed by hundreds, business establishments by thousands suspended, men unemployed, incomes reduced, wages cut.

The actual enactment of the ad valorem low tariff act was followed by constant difficulties in the revenues of the government. In the

first twenty-eight months, in which the law was in operation, the treasury deficit

amounted to \$120,954,436 and the govern-

ment was compelled to borrow \$260,-

000,000 to meet its running expenses

and protect its credit.

The Net Result.

The result of these experiences was that on November 23, 1894, the people of the United States voted in an overwhelming majority to restore to power the party which has, during its entire existence, favored a protective tariff and given to the country such a tariff whenever it had the power to do so. This protective measure whether given by the Republican party under its present name or by its predecessors, the Whigs and Federalists, has, as is seen by the history cited above, always brought prosperity to the country. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that the protective tariff which the Republicans hope to be able to place upon the statute books will, in good time, bring again the prosperity which former protective tariffs have always supplied.

Can't be Done in a Minute.

It must be remembered, however, that great movements of this kind cannot be completed in a moment. The Republican party does not control the Senate of the United States today and it is extremely uncertain whether it will have a clear majority in that body in the next Congress. Should it not be able to cast a majority of the votes in the Senate no one can foretell how successful it will be in passing a thoroughly protective tariff measure or how promptly action can be had. The framing and consideration by both branches of Congress of a tariff measure is a long and laborious task. The Democratic party, which was successful in November, 1894, did not place its tariff measure upon the statute books until August 28, 1895, nearly two years after the election in which it obtained control of the House, Senate and presidency. It must be expected, therefore, that the Republican success in November, 1896, will or can possibly be followed by such prosperity as will make it difficult to keep up a protective tariff until time is had to consider, frame, and if possible, pass a measure of that kind. This must necessarily be the work of months and these months cannot begin until after the inauguration of President McKinley and the placing in his hands of the power of calling together the Congress, elected simultaneously with himself in November, 1896. Patience, therefore, will be necessary, intelligent patience, by which the people will understand that the prosperity which has been promised cannot be expected until time is had to inaugurate President McKinley, to call Congress together and frame a tariff measure, pass it in the Republican House, pass it before the Senate and see whether it can be passed in that body whose control by the Republicans is yet in grave doubt, and if passed, place it upon the statute books and put it in operation a sufficient length of time to enable the manufacturing industries to feel its protective effect, the agricultural interests to receive the impetus which will follow from increased industry in the manufacturing centers and the business world to recover from the depression, deficiency and disasters which have accompanied the years of Democracy and low tariff with which the country has been struggling since the election of 1892.

TWO KINDS OF DEMOCRATS.

The Bryan-Altgeld section in Recruiting Its Forces from the Penitentiaries. (Exchange.)

There are two sorts of Democrats, and their differences are so radical they are irreconcilable. The question is, which is to be in charge of the ancient name and discipline of the party? As for principle, that is a matter that must be mixed up in the processes of getting together or finding apart.

There will be but two important parties in this country. Two great political organizations are almost a part of our constitution—certainly a double-headed feature of our unwritten law that assists in the interpretation and administration of the fundamental written law.

Mr. Bryan has been trying to talk enough to keep himself at the front, and at least in the attitude of the giver of doctrine. He has attempted to impress the silver man, and he clings to that. He mutters "bimetallism," but this is his feebleness, and the secondary form of it, at last. He tried at the close of the presidential campaign to arouse the mob spirit. His preaching was simply sedition, and the people did not follow him.

Between his silly proclamation, showing how sanctified he was by his defeat, and his rush to Denver to lift up his voice and have a few charters of his book of the campaign, one-half the net

and Altgeld has come forward and, parading the worst scoundrels in the Illinois penitentiary, he has proclaimed the principles of the Democracy; and he has the right to do it, because he possesses the organization.

Is there any power that can prevent him from becoming the master of the Democratic party? Can he hold for his imported animosities the prestige of Democratic regularity, that he commands through the president? The tariff adopted in 1861, known as the Morrill tariff, was a thoroughly protective measure, averaging 36 per cent. In 1872 the necessity for very large revenues ended with the close of the war and reduction of the public debt, and the tariff was modified by a reduction of about 10 per cent. in nearly the entire schedule, making the average duties about 27 per cent. Even this reduction was followed by a depression and in 1873 there was another readjustment which was followed by a slight recovery. In 1883 the rate was again revised, the rates being reduced to 29 per cent. This was followed by general prosperity and plentiful revenue.

The Populists are in control of both branches of the Colorado Legislature.

This is a fearful example of what happens to a respectable state when it goes

afar on finance.

The Populists insist that they are entitled to the credit for McKinley's election.

But they do not demand recognition in the shape of a mudhoney in the cabinet.

An exchange remarks that Mr. McKinley has "reached that stage in his public life where he is called on to touch buttons to start things." Well, Mr. McKinley was elected chiefly for the purpose of starting things.

Gov. Altgeld's heart doesn't go out to murderers only. He is partial to this class of malefactors, of course, but he is not without compassion for other criminals.

Along with the seven murderers pardoned last Tuesday were several burglars, forgers and highwaymen.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, not to run on full time this week, is in the nature of good news.

When the rust is off, and the rails are shining, fires start up in the furnaces, wheels hum, and a man becomes so busy buying and selling that he merely whistles at the creaker's cry of "bird times."

The losses of the wool growers from the operation of the Wilson law are estimated at \$178,000,000. It appears from this that if the Wilson law should continue in effect for a protracted period the wool-growing industry might become embarrassed.

It is within the power of the people of this country without reference to the past, to make the new year a success.

They can do it if they will.

Save money.

Pay their debts.

Patronize home industries.

Put a flying wage to labor.

Mind their own business.

Keep up courage in American institutions.

Ex-Candidate Bryan, the new Daniel come-back, is a good example of the modern Solomon of politics.

Ex-Candidate Bryan, once a

sovereign of France, once a</p

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
GRAYLING AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

FOUR SAD YEARS.

**Enormous Increase in Failures Under Free Trade and Threats of Protection.**

The Florida Times-Union, a Democratic paper, calls attention editorially to the tremendous increase in the business disasters in the past four years, and laments over the fact that not only have there been failures and disasters but that these business troubles have bred a new national plague, *populism*. Its utterances on the subject are interesting, even though it fails to absolutely admit that the downward course of business began with the election of a free trade President and Congress. Its remarks are as follows:

The list of commercial failures of the year just passed, as compiled by John's, is interesting. From the report it appears that the number of failures was larger than that of any other year in the history of the country since 1833. During the latter year the number of failures aggregated 15,560, and in 1895 the number was 15,112. The following is the tabulated list with percentages. In this table the liabilities are expressed in millions of dollars, and the "per cent. failing" represents the percentage of failures to the number of firms and corporations in actual business:

No.	Total Assets to Total Liabilities	Per cent. failing
1896... 13,013	168.9	33.4
1895... 12,731	149.5	32.1
1894... 15,560	402.4	35.0
1893... 10,270	108.5	50.0
1892... 10,073	105.0	49.0
1891... 11,719	140.7	33.0
1890... 10,587	120.2	52.0
1889... 9,740	130.8	50.0
1888... 11,535	113.6	41.5
1887... 11,629	248.7	34.9
1886... 10,299	175.9	52.0
1885... 11,635	93.2	51.3
1884... 11,629	76.0	47.0
1883... 11,629	76.0	47.0
1882... 11,629	76.0	47.0
1881... 11,629	76.0	47.0

The year 1890 was a disastrous one in commercial circles. Not only were the failures greater in number than in any year, involved \$15,560, and the aggregate amount involved was much larger, with the single exception of the year 1883, when the liabilities reached nearly \$249,000,000. The table covers the business disasters of the past sixteen years, and may be relied upon as being as correct as care and conscientiousness in compiling could make it.

It looks like a paradox to say that a party born of the discontent growing out of unfavorable business conditions is responsible for those conditions; yet that may be said now with a very considerable degree of truth. The years of depression in the West and South that made the beginnings of the Populist party possible—that made men willing to

turn away from the teachings of the world's experience and stake their broken fortunes on the wisdom of leaders never before that time regarded with respect—are now looked back to as years of comparative prosperity. For the aggravation of bad conditions, if not for the failure of the country to promptly recover from them, it may be reasonably contended that the influences which have shaken confidence in the stability of our institutions are responsible. Is not the Populist party one of the most powerful of those influences? Would not the carrying out of its programme revolutionize—not the form, but the purposes and methods of our government? Has it not only developed great strength itself, but shown that it is able to dominate, in some parts of the country, in some degree, both of the greater political parties? If so, then it must be admitted that the people's preservation of whose acquired rights depends upon the methods and purposes of our government remaining what they have been in the past having had cause for alarm, and it was impossible for their efforts to save themselves from loss could fail to damage other people—the people who were doing business on borrowed capital and all dependent upon them for employment or support.

**BETTER TO RUN AND LOSE.**

**And the Country will Take Care of Itself.**

(Kansas City Journal.)

In a free silver convention held at Lincoln, Neb., a day or two ago, William J. Bryan was present and made a short speech, the tenor of which was that it would be better to have run for office and lost than never to have run at all.

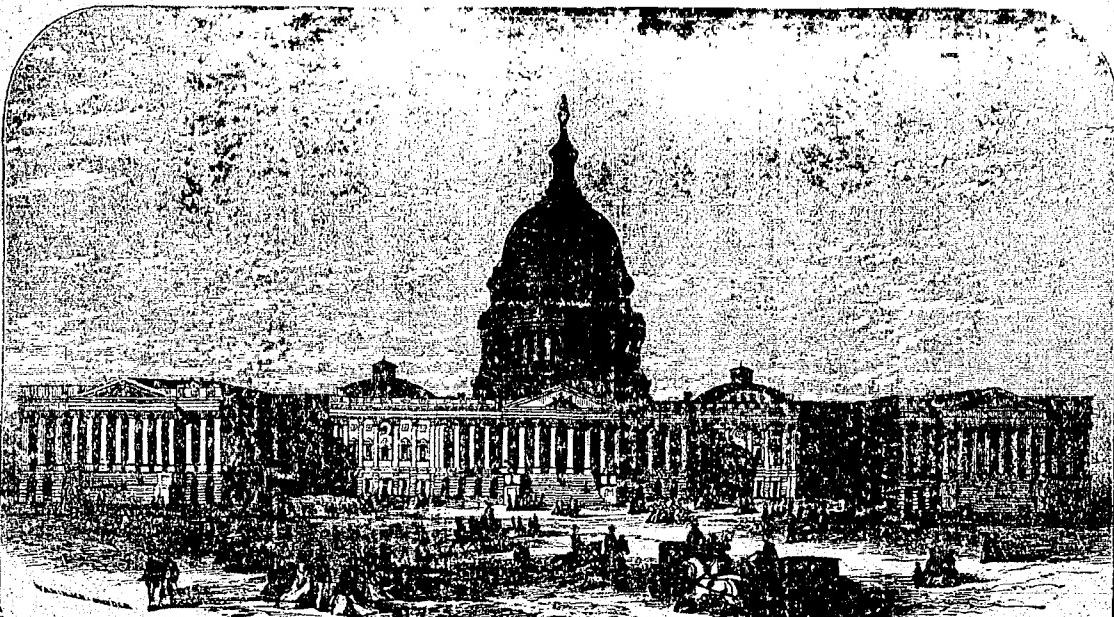
There is no doubt but this correctly expressed Mr. Bryan's real views of the last presidential campaign. It was not so much the welfare of the country, or sympathy for the "toiling masses," or the laudable desire to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number that served him to make 700 speeches in the canvass, but the hope of office and personal glory. The sentiments ascribed to Mr. Bryan might do for a crossroads constable to utter, or even a justice of the peace, but emanating from the lips of a man who has been pictured alongside Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson, as the equal of those great statesmen, they sound ridiculous, although doubtless characteristic.

Possibly Mr. Bryan took the occasion to thus give his views as to office-holding. If it was better to have run in 1896 and lost "than never to have run at all," the same idea will hold good for 1900, when he hopes for better luck, and if he fails again the same source of comfort is still open to him. Mr. Bryan, however, is declining so rapidly in public estimation that the chances of his ever having an opportunity to run again for office are exceedingly remote.

**FREE TRADE FAILING.**

**It Does Not Do What it Once Did for England.**

A serious question confronting British rulers is this: How is it that the annual value of British exports—omitting machinery and coal—has shown a decline while the imports of manufactures have greatly increased? As long as England was the workshop of the world the more raw material she imported the more manufactures she could export. When other countries picked up her secrets and set up factories of their own, she anticipated no serious trouble from the competition. But she is now feeling the pinch severely, and understands too clearly the difference between selling the goods she used to make and selling the goods she makes. The talk of a "commercial enemy" of the United States, for instance, Lanchester and its cotton trade, during last year it found its foreign customers buying more yarn and less cloth. This decline was the decrease in October alone. To weave the yarn, extra machinery was needed, and the total export of machines and mill supplies for the first ten months of 1896 was \$72,000,000, as against \$63,000,000 in the same period the previous year. Most of this went to India, China and Japan, where mills are multiplying rapidly. These totals look very nice in the swelling statistics of gross exports, and so might the selling price of the dead goose, as compared with the value of the single golden egg she laid every morning while she was alive.—The American.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

No building in the United States will attract as much attention during the coming few months as its capitol. Upon the steps of that grand structure the newly-elected President will take the oath of office. Within its halls and committee rooms the tariff bill which is expected to bring relief and vigor to the industries of the country will be framed. In other committee rooms has already been formulated a bill which is to authorize the President of the United States to call together, if necessary, and at least appoint delegates to an international monetary conference which it is hoped may result in a great increase in the use of silver as one of the money of the world. The House and Senate chambers these will be discussed and debated in the wings, providing the Republican party complete control of the Senate.

The reader will examine carefully the representation of the capitol building herewith given, a brief description of the building may be of interest.

Those who have examined it intelligently and had opportunity to compare it with the legislative buildings of other parts of the world have no hesitation in pronouncing it the grandest and most perfect structure of its kind now existing.

Sixteen million dollars were expended in cost and outline the history of this building. If there were then added the cost of many of the interior decorations,

the beautiful paintings, the noble statuary, the polished marble columns, the modern fixtures and conveniences, and elegant furnishings and hangings which have from time to time added to the comfort and attractiveness and grandeur of the building, the cost would be much larger than the figures named. More than 163 years ago the cornerstone of this building was laid in Washington, D. C., September 17, 1793, the date of the impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol of the United States represented by the accompanying illustration. In the year 1800 the north wing of the original building was completed and in 1811 the south wing was completed. In August, 1814, the British army marched into Washington, took possession of the capitol building, held a mock session of Congress in

the hall of the House of Representatives voted that it must be destroyed, carried books, pictures and other inflammable articles from the library and surrounding rooms, and helping them in the hall of the House of Representatives, set fire to the building. By the following morning only blackened walls were left to impress the people of the young nation.

The public had in twelve years been busily engaged in reconstructing the capitol building. Happy the fire did not

destroy the patriotism of the people and it is also a pleasing thought that it did not even destroy the walls of the building whose cornerstone President Washington himself had laid. The stones which now compose the walls of the central portion of the building are those which successfully resisted the fire kindled by British hands, and if they could speak they would tell the story of that event.

If the reader will examine carefully the representation of the capitol building herewith given, he will observe that the structure is composed first of a central section covered with a high domed roof on either side, and next a comparatively small wing, still other much larger wings or structures. The original building was the two small wings, standing between the dome and the large wings at either end of the present structure. These wings which were the original wings stood when originally constructed a considerable distance apart, one being used as the House of Representatives hall and the other as the Senate chamber, and they were connected by a wooden passageway. This was the condition of the building when the torch was applied by the British in 1814. The damage to the building was repaired as promptly as possible, and in 1815 Congress authorized the construction of a central building to connect the two original wings. This central structure was covered by a dome constructed of wood and covered with copper. This work was completed in 1820, the entire height of the building was raised to 287 feet, and stands on a plateau eight-feet above the level of the Potowmack.

The dome, egg-shaped, is entirely of iron, weighing in round numbers 9,000,000 pounds and was nearly ten years in course of construction. Beneath it is the grand rotunda through which thousands of people pass daily and whose walls are lined with paintings by the great artists of America, representing important and thrilling events of the history of the nation.

The following brief description of the building is taken from the official Congressional directory:

The capitol is situated in latitude 38 degrees 56 minutes 20 seconds, 4 north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35 seconds, 5 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eight-feet, feet above the level of the Potowmack.

The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries in Aquia creek, Virginia. The work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallett, James Hoban, George Hadfield and B. H. Latrobe, architects. The north wing was finished in 1800, and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passage

way connected them. On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired. In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the ground, alterations and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,423,844.12.

The cost of the extensions was laid on the 4th of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. The wing at the north end of the building was to be occupied by the Senate, the one at the south end, by the House of Representatives. The work sufficiently completed to be accepted for legislative purposes, January 4, 1859, although the interior decorations and furnishings were not completed until long after that date. The legislative halls occupied by the House and Senate in their respective wings are regarded as the most attractive and perfect structures for their purposes to be seen perhaps in any part of the world.

When the handsome and elaborate wings had been completed and the central portion faced made to conform in color with them, it became apparent that the length of the building was such as to require some additional height to the central portion and a grand dome was devised to replace the one of wood and copper which had covered the section connecting the original wings of the building.

This dome, egg-shaped, is entirely of iron, weighing in round numbers 9,000,000 pounds and was nearly ten years in course of construction. Beneath it is the grand rotunda through which thousands of people pass daily and whose walls are lined with paintings by the great artists of America, representing important and thrilling events of the history of the nation.

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